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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

News from the various war theaters is once again of little moment. Paris reports "the usual cannonade" at various points, and the Belgian official communiqué states that "calm prevailed on our part of the front." From the near east there is little official information. Berlin announces the driving back of the Serbian forces across the Tara river west of Plevlje, but with the Allies establishing themselves in the neighborhood of Salonica, and the Bulgarians, according to the latest reports, still refraining from crossing the Greek frontier, the campaign in the near east would seem to be brought to a temporary standstill. Dispatches have been received in London from Gen. Sir John Nixon. They, however, add little to the information already available in regard to British forces in Mesopotamia, simply intimating the fact that the Turkish attack is not being pressed and that British reinforcements are being sent up the Tigris as soon as they arrive.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany, Thursday—The statement of the war office yesterday follows:

In the western theater: An English steamer which ran ashore Dec. 13 off La Cenne was attacked yesterday by our aviators with visible success.

The Allies, who dispatched several aeroplane squadrons to Bapaume and Peronne, to Lorraine and to Mulheim, in Baden, lost, in aerial engagements and under the fire of our anti-aircraft guns, four aeroplanes, including one high-power aeroplane with two motors.

In the eastern theater: There is nothing to report.

In the Balkan theater: To the southwest of Plevlje our opponents were driven back across the Tara river. Further to the east they were driven across the Grab-Brederevo line. Several hundred men were taken prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt, Thursday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

The force under Colonel Gordon operating on the 13th, 14 miles westward from Matruh (Arabia), encountered a hostile Arab force, estimated at 1200 rifles and with guns and machine guns, under Gaafar Busha. The Arabs attacked vigorously, but were driven back with heavy losses. At daylight the British were obliged to withdraw to their camp, which was reached after dark. Colonel Gordon's force returned to Matruh on the 14th.

Colonel Gordon is unable to estimate the loss inflicted on the Arabs, but it was considerable. Our casualties numbered 66.

Wounded prisoners say that in the fight of the 11th the Arab losses numbered 110.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GETTINJE, Montenegro, Thursday—The following official statement was issued by the Montenegrin war office yesterday:

On Dec. 12 engagements without result occurred on the Sanjak and Herzegovina fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Thursday—The Turkish war office gave out the following statement concerning the progress of hostilities:

Irak front (in Mesopotamia): The activity of the British artillery near Kut-el-Amara is increasing daily owing to our violent fire. As a consequence of successful attacks our troops have approached closely the British main positions.

Caucasian front: There have been only outpost skirmishes.

Dardanelles front: Our artillery successfully bombarded the Allied forces' positions near Anafarta and hostile ships near Kemikle Liman, compelling the vessels to withdraw. Near Ari Burnu there has been mine-throwing activity and a rather violent though intermittent artillery duel. Near Seddul Bahr there has been bomb and air torpedo fighting. Our artillery shelled a hostile howitzer battery and blew up its munition depot.

On Monday there was violent bomb fighting against our trenches in the center. Our artillery successfully shelled the British artillery positions and destroyed a blockhouse and two bridges across the Kereves Dere.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—The British official statement issued last night reads as follows:

Last night the Germans exploded a (Continued on page nine, column one)

## MUNITIONS MINISTER TO HOLD CONFERENCES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England, Thursday—The minister of munitions has accepted invitations to visit Glasgow and Newcastle to hold conferences with local trade union officials in trades engaged in the manufacture of war munitions.

## YUAN SHIH-KAI AN ADMIRER OF UNITED STATES

Will Seek to Cement Friendship  
of China and America—  
New Interest Given to Views  
Expressed by Him in April

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The acceptance by Yuan Shih-kai of the throne of China as Emperor and the announcement that he has been proclaimed monarch and has stated as part of his policy the purpose to employ every effort to cement the friendship existing between the Chinese people and the United States, make it interesting to recall some expressions accredited to him in an interview at Peking in April of this year. He is quoted as saying:

"Yes, I can believe that all the United States will gladly receive a brief message from me, for that great nation, its government and people, is not new in the field as a champion of China's rights; and is it any wonder that our leaders everywhere are as a unit almost for the patterning of the republic after the great republic of the West? I know of none of our chief men, even when of strongly opposing factions, who are not for the making of China the United States of Asia. Tang-shao-yi, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Wu Ting-fang, General Fu, Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Chong, Gen. Hsiang and others, when they spoke at all of a change in government invariably referred to the United States as the model we should choose. It will take time, of course—probably 50 years; but what is 50 years in the life of China? She was old and venerable when the western nations were born. She will be young when the western nations are old!"

"Say to the people of America that they are looked upon with great respect and kindness in China; that our old men are full of gratitude and that our young men hope to build a nation that will be to Asia what the United States is to America—a great land of freedom and prosperity, of enlightenment and toleration, of peace and industry."

"I remember that Washington refused a crown. His crown is placed in the hearts of his people; and is it not greater and more immortal than any which they might have placed upon his head? I have thought of this many times, and especially strong have been my thoughts when rumors have come to me that I was accused of desiring either to reestablish the old monarchy or become the head of a new one. Each of these ideas is as absurd and groundless as the other. For the republic I live! For China's present and future welfare I live! I am not a dictator nor a king, nor do I hope or plan to be either."

## BULGARIAN ENTRY INTO GREEK AREA DENIED OFFICIALLY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Thursday—The entry of Bulgarians into Greek territory is denied in an official communiqué. The principal question engaging attention now is: What action will Greece take in the event of German and Austrian and possibly Bulgarian troops crossing the frontier?

The declaration published by the Bulgarian minister referring to a more than friendly disposition towards Greece is taken to give reason for believing that Bulgarians will not enter Greek territory.

Meanwhile the Allies continue trenching themselves in and near Salonica.

## GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAMAICA

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The German prisoners of war left in Jamaica are kept at Up Isak camp, the military headquarters of the West India regiment. At present there are only a few as a great number have been sent to Halifax. They had been taken off the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and other steamers. They reside in an airy bungalow, with a wide veranda all around, inclosed with a high zinc fence topped with barbed wire. The men are allowed the same rations as the soldiers. Twice a week relatives and friends are allowed to visit them in the presence of an officer and can take them food, fruit, flowers and delicacies. They are allowed to read old magazines, but not new papers. There is very little recreation for them so they amuse themselves in cultivating vegetables and flowers. The best of feeling exists between the German prisoners and English soldiers.

## KAISER IN BERLIN AFTER VISIT EAST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland, Thursday—A Berlin message states the Kaiser, having returned from visiting Field Marshal von Hindenburg's command and an inspection of Libau, has returned to Berlin, where he will remain for some time.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)  
Yuan Shih-kai, Emperor of China

## HOUSE OF LORDS TOLD TOTAL FOR RECRUITING HIGH

Lord Derby Declines to Anticipate Mr. Asquith's Statement—Changes Being Made in Higher Commands in France

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday regarding recruiting Lord Derby declined to anticipate Mr. Asquith's statement next Tuesday, adding that the gross figures were useless without analysis. Up to Nov. 30, however, the number taken into groups was very small; now it was very large, because in the closing weeks they were completely "snowed under." He particularly emphasized the necessity of abiding by the pledge given to married men that they would not be called on until single men had come forward to such an extent as to leave only a negligible quantity unaccounted for.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the second reading of the munitions of war amendment bill, Dr. Addison outlined the proposed remedies for certain grievances caused by the original act, such as that a man dismissed or suspended for over three days will be entitled to a certificate enabling him to secure other employment, that men dismissed without a week's notice, or wages in lieu thereof, will be entitled to a certificate and possible compensation, though this does not apply to work like ship repairing done by the job and so on.

The position of women is rectified under the bill. The discussion was wound up by Mr. Lloyd George, who mentioned that through the labor exchange alone 500,000 workers had been drafted into munition shops.

Referring to Mesopotamia Austen Chamberlain indicated there had been little activity beyond a sharp attack at one point on Dec. 13. Reinforcements were being sent up as they arrived.

Lord Robert Cecil denied that King Constantine had made representations to the British government at any time in the sense that the Allies' Balkan policy was indefinite and that therefore Greece's position might become precarious.

Mr. Asquith announced that changes were in process of being made in the higher commands in France, but they had no connection of any kind with the changes made by the French government in the functions of General Joffre.

The House also went into committee on the trading with enemy bill.

## BUFFALO BILL PRESENTS FILMS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. F. Cody, familiarly known as "Buffalo Bill," called at the war department this morning and presented to Secretary Garrison several reels of films for preservation in the archives, showing various phases of Indian warfare.

## COMMUNIPAW ATTACK IN DOUBT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has been unable to learn clearly whether the oil tank steamer Communipaw, which was last reported at Alexandria, was really attacked by a submarine.

## NO WORD FROM VIENNA ON THE ANCONA CASE

Reports That Austria Will Seek to Avoid a Direct Reply to America Said to Be Conjecture

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has received no information today, either official or unofficial, from Vienna concerning the Ancona case. Press reports in regard to the Austrian admiral's position justifying the sinking of the liner, while interesting, await official confirmation.

Reports that the Austro-Hungarian government will seek to avoid a direct answer or disavowal, on the ground that a copy of the correspondence with Germany on submarine warfare had not been furnished to the Austrian embassy, are mere conjecture and not based on any information that has come to Washington. It is considered quite natural that, in view of the sharp tone of the note, the Austrian government will not fail to take advantage of any opportunity to enter into a discussion.

Secretary Lansing had nothing to say on the situation. It is known, however, that it is the invariable practice at the state department to send to all embassies and legations copies of all the printed matter that the department gets out, and that the Austrian embassy received copies of all the German correspondence.

The situation at the state department with respect to the Ancona note is now one of waiting. No intimation has been received as to what the nature of the reply will be. It may be taken as a fact, however, that the influence of the German ambassador, so far as it can be applied, will be on the side of a continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary. In certain diplomatic circles it is reasoned that even a breaking off of relations would not necessarily mean war between the United States and Austria, and, while there is no official indication that this eventuality may be reached, it is considered not impossible. In such event, the affairs of the Austrian embassy would be taken over by the German embassy and amount to a mere addition to the burden which the German embassy now has to bear.

It is stated on the highest authority that but for the injection at this time of the recall of the two German attaches and the Ancona note, the Lusitania case would now have been all but settled, and even as events have now shaped themselves, it is stated on the same authority that a complete understanding in the Lusitania affair may be expected by the first of the year.

Reference in the Ancona note to the understanding that has been reached with Germany on submarine warfare has been taken to apply to the decision in the Arabic case, but, in the light of the confident prediction that a Lusitania settlement is near, this reference to an understanding in the Ancona note now appears to have more meaning than appears on the surface.

At the Austrian embassy the charge, Baron Zwiadinek, is waiting word from his government, and meantime, is maintaining silence. It is not considered probable that pending a change in the present delicate situation between the two governments any action will be taken in the personal case of the baron's implication in the von Nuber letter episode or in any other case which might complicate the situation. It simply means that these cases will be deferred.

## BRITISH CHANGE IN COMMAND OF ARMIES IN WEST

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig Named  
as Successor to Sir John  
French, Who Now Takes  
Charge in the United Kingdom

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—The war office announced that General Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Field Marshal Sir John French in command of the armies in France and Flanders, Sir John having, at his own instance, relinquished that command.

Sir John French has accepted the appointment of field marshal commanding-in-chief the troops stationed in the United Kingdom, and King George has conferred the dignity of viscount of the United Kingdom upon him.

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, K. C. B., K. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., who succeeds Sir John French in command of the British forces in France and Flanders, was educated at Clifton and Brasenose College, Oxford. He joined the 7th Hussars in 1885, served in the Sudan 1898, including Atbara and Khartoum, and South Africa 1899. He was lieutenant-colonel commanding the 17th Lancers 1901-3, inspector-general of cavalry in India 1903-6, major-general 1904, director of staff of the army headquarters 1907-9, and chief of staff in India 1909-12. Crossing to France in the early days of the war in command of the first army, he took a prominent part in the retreat from Mons, and has been repeatedly mentioned with exceptional praise by Sir John French in his dispatches.

## NO CONFIDENTIAL PAPER EPISODE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concerning a morning paper report that Captain Boyd secured possession of a confidential communication from the navy department intended only for President Wilson, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said the department has had no such paper, and high officials of the state department say no such episode ever occurred.

As to the statement that the German espionage system has penetrated the navy department Mr. Roosevelt says: "We presume that each one of the 50,000 employees of the department is a loyal American citizen. We have discovered no evidence of any individual case to indicate otherwise."

## NEW MINISTER HAS NO NEWS FROM CHINA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Koo, the new minister for China, will present his credentials to Secretary Lansing this afternoon and will then immediately enter upon the duties of his office. He has been busy the past few days arranging his affairs and getting ready for the important office that awaits him. He has not received any official communication from China indicating the intentions of Yuan.

## JEFF M'CARN RESIGNS TO RUN FOR SENATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HONOLULU, T. H.—Jeff M'Carn, United States district attorney for the district of Hawaii, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by President Wilson. It is announced that he will return to Tennessee, his home state, and become a candidate for the United States Senate on the Democratic ticket.

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## RECALLED ATTACHES ARRANGE HOME TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Spring-Rice having called on Secretary Lansing Wednesday afternoon, and informed him that the British and French governments have arranged for safe conduct for Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the attaches of the German embassy, whose recall was demanded by this government, it is learned today they will sail for Europe Dec. 28.

## BEST INTERESTS TO BE TEST FOR FREE PHILIPPINES

Fitness Question Expected to Be Removed From Administration Independence Promise Bill—Franchise Extension Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications at the Senate Philippines committee hearing yesterday were that the Hitchcock Philippines' independence promise bill would be favorably reported to the Senate on Saturday, or, at the latest, immediately following the holiday recess, with the preamble amended so as to declare the intention of the United States to grant the islands their independence when, in the judgment of the United States, it will be to the permanent interest of the people of the islands. This last clause was proposed to the committee yesterday by Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the war department's bureau of insular affairs, coming as a recommendation of Governor-General Harrison in substitution for that part of the preamble of last session's bill, and of the Hitchcock bill as reintroduced this session, promising independence when the Filipinos "shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor." The question of fitness should not be put into the bill, said General McIntyre, because it accomplishes no purpose and is resented in the islands. No Filipino will admit that he is unfit for independence, he said, though many admit that it would not be in their interest to secure independence at this time. The majority of thinking people there take this view, he said.

"Fitted therefor" has become an unpopular phrase in Filipino politics, he said.

Governor-General Harrison recommended some 17 changes in the bill, most of which would increase the authority of the governor-general, lessen the President's control over the government of the islands, and increase the participation by the Filipinos in their government.

(Continued on page six, column two)

## ANSWER ON SEIZURES EXPECTED FROM PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department expects to have a prompt reply from France to the protest made over the seizure of a number of Germans by the cruiser Descartes in Porto Rican waters on three American vessels. No serious complications are expected from the incident, as it undoubtedly will appear that the seizures were made by an over-zealous officer rather than under instructions from the French government.

## SAN DIEGO TO GET BIG FAIR EXHIBITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate this afternoon unanimously adopted Senator Martine's resolution providing that all government exhibits at the San Francisco exposition desired by the San Diego exposition, should be transported to the latter city immediately.

## ARMENIAN BOOK SEALED TO THE WORLD BY TURKS

United States Notified No Investigation of People's Condition or Places Involved in Deportations Will Be Allowed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Turkish government has officially communicated the fact to the world that it refuses absolutely to permit any investigation of the condition of the Armenians who chanced to escape during the progress of the atrocities of the summer and fall and will not permit any person to visit the places to and from which the Armenians were deported.

This information is communicated officially to the state department by Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople in the first cablegram of any length that he has been able to send to his home government for several weeks. The last published message from him related to the case of Mr. Leslie, a Northport, Mich., missionary.

For many weeks, the ambassador reports, he has been devoting his time to aiding around Constantinople, distributing among them what funds he could. He says he has succeeded in reaching many points to which the Armenians were deported, and large portions of the funds at his command have been bestowed upon them. While he does not give the details concerning the districts he has been able to reach, it is quite evident he refers to the country around Constantinople. The Armenians in Transcaucasia, in addition to those in the vicinity of Constantinople and a few in Egypt, are all that remain of the nation.

The ambassador expresses the hope that he will be authorized to draw additional amounts of money for the relief work he is now engaged in. One significant part of his message contains the broad statement that the situation is such that it must be handled with great caution, and, as if he wanted to say more but thinks it wise not to, he says that if more information is wanted on this point it would be his recommendation that Dr. Shepherd and Miss Gage (missionaries) be returned home and that they give a report of their observations. The ambassador says Mr. Riggs is already on the way to America. The cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau was written Dec. 3 and was received at the state department Dec. 11, requiring eight days in transmission. It is considered doubtful that the Turkish authorities would have permitted it to come through at all but for their purpose to let the world know that investigation committees are not wanted.

On Nov. 18 Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, on behalf of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, asked the state department to use its influence to get permission from the Porte to send a carefully-selected commission into Turkey to learn the exact conditions and needs of the Armenian refugees, and for the purpose of reaching these people as early as possible with effective relief. The department at once notified Ambassador Morgenthau to use all possible persuasion to get the permission asked for. His overtures met

(Continued on page six, column four)

## DUTCH LINES DROP SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROTTERDAM, Holland, Thursday—Companies owning Dutch East India liners and mail boats have decided until further notice not to use the Suez Canal route but to make the voyage round the cape, the official explanation being that this step is due to increasing uncertainty of being able to obtain necessary coal at appointed stations. The companies involved are the Rotterdamse Lloyd, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland and Maatschappij Océan, the last-named being a freight line only. The service will be limited to one of 10 days instead of weekly.

## HERR LIEBKNECHT'S APPEAL TO REICHTAG

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—Herr Liebknecht has submitted various documents to the Reichstag declaring the military proceedings against him for having written political articles are incompatible with his immunity as a member of the Reichstag and Diet and, therefore, illegal and protesting against rejection by the bureau and president of the Reichstag of various interpellations, demanding that these be placed on the agenda.

## REPLY SENT, SAYS UNOFFICIAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An unofficial report at the state department today said the Austrian note, replying to American demands concerning the Ancona, was cabled to Berne, Switzerland, last night, to be forwarded from there today. It was expected to reach Washington tonight.



# News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

## PROCEEDINGS AT THE FALL OF THE ZAIMIS CABINET

Crisis in Greek Chamber Outlined—M. Venizelos and the Policy of the Nation

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
LONDON, England—An article in a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian deals with the crisis in the Greek Chamber which brought about the fall of the Zaimis government. The details of the incident as given in this article are that proposals had been put forward for increasing the salaries of the mobilized officers. This met with the opposition of several deputies. One deputy said, "as a representative of the nation—and it is we, not the minister of war who represent the nation—I protest against the scheme which has been so barefacedly submitted to us." Amid the clamor which broke out it was not realized that the deputy in question immediately apologized and withdrew his remark, and General Yanakitsas left the Chamber declaring that "after the words of the honorable deputy, my place is no longer here." A cabinet meeting was immediately held. General Yanakitsas then learned that the indiscreet deputy had offered his apologies and immediately declared that in that case he would proceed to the Chamber and in his turn apologize. Three ministers, however, were against this idea, saying that General Yanakitsas was under no obligation to explain his conduct to the Chamber and the other ministers supported them.

In the Chamber, following an interpellation by M. Venizelos, M. Zaimis said that, in the opinion of the cabinet, General Yanakitsas had done nothing to insult the Chamber and that a confirmation of this view by the Chamber would constitute a question of confidence in the government.

M. Venizelos retorted by moving that the government pass to the order of the day without considering the government's declaration as sufficient and battle was now joined. The upshot, of course, was that M. Zaimis resigned office, to be succeeded by M. Skouloudis. In his long speech M. Venizelos declared that the government knew well that it had only existed on sufferance, due to the main to the consideration on the part of the Venizelists that if the government were overthrown it would order new elections and for that purpose demobilize the army, thereby exposing the country to a grave danger, for which the opposition might have been blamed by the nation. This is what the government had hitherto owed its existence and not by any means to any solidarity of policy.

Now, as before, his conviction was that by permitting an enemy of Greece, of 13 centuries standing, to crush Greece's ally, tear up the treaty of Bucharest and create a greater Bulgaria, the government was permitting the rise of a new situation in which that enemy now aggrandized would, at no distant future, perhaps during the present war, attack Greece in a condition of isolation and attempt to regain the territory lost in 1912 and perhaps that close to the old frontier of the Greek kingdom.

A deputy interpolated the question whether M. Venizelos considered that the King was pursuing a policy which spelt the ruin of the country. M. Venizelos replied, pointing out that the deputy had used an anti-parliamentary phrase since the King by the laws and constitution had no policy, and that it was only small politicians who screened themselves behind the King's authority. As a matter of fact it could enter nobody's head to charge the King with an anti-patriotic policy, but Greece had had no constitutional regime since the last change of the government. The crown had a perfect right to disagree with its government when it thought it understood the nation better than the cabinet, but if the elections confirmed the policy of the cabinet, its subsequent dismissal exceeded the idea of a free régime.

M. Gounaris declared that the policy of M. Venizelos during his term of office had never been submitted to the nation, since it was governed by events which arose subsequent to the elections, namely the new phase of the war between Serbia and the central powers. For that reason, the King again had a perfect right to think that the nation took a different view from that of M. Venizelos. M. Theotokis declared that events had completely falsified the expectations of M. Venizelos whose policy would have ruined Greece both during his first and second term of office. Did not M. Venizelos think in February that the Allies would be in Constantinople within a week, and did he not warn the King that, in case of Greece's refusal to support the action against the Dardanelles, the Allies would gain the adherence of Bulgaria and would then reap the benefit of the victory over the Turks? Were the Allies now at Constantinople and had Bulgaria thrown in her lot with the Allies? As for the treaty obligations, where were they when Serbia was attacked by Austria and where were even now the 150,000 men which the Allies were going to supply to Greece in place of the troops which Serbia was bound to provide in virtue of the treaty. Both in the first and second cases Greece would have been utterly ruined.

Speaking a second time M. Venizelos said M. Theotokis had not perceived that if Greece had intervened in February both Bulgaria and Rumania would have come in, in which case the Bulgarian menace would have been neutralized with the reconstruction of the Balkan alli-

ance. On the second occasion Greece would have been able to provide 120,000 men, only 30,000 short of the contingent provided by the treaty and, with the help of the Allies, the Greco-Serbian troops would have been now at the gates of Sofia, Greece would have had Cyprus from England, the Dobruja and Gheorghel districts from Serbia, and the whole of the Strumnitz valley from the Bulgarians, besides the territories in Asia Minor. M. Theotokis was simply speaking as a man of old Greece before 1909, whereas M. Venizelos was championing the interests of new Greece, which arose after the crisis of that year.

## DEFENSE SET UP FOR ANTWERP EXPEDITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
HAVRE, France—An article in De Stem uit België, the paper for Belgian refugees, by Dr. A. Van de Perre, member of the Belgian Parliament for Antwerp, who was sent on a special mission to South Africa by the Belgian and British governments, expresses an interesting opinion of Mr. Churchill. Speaking of the 8000 men who were sent to Antwerp through the influence of Mr. Churchill, Dr. Van de Perre says the reasoning that the number was too large to be sacrificed and too small to relieve the situation, seems on the surface only too correct. At the same time, he says, the Belgian soldiers and the inhabitants of Antwerp who had anxiously waited relief for a fortnight knew only too well the enormous moral effect of the arrival of the 8000 men. They saw that if Great Britain did not send a stronger army, it was not because there was a miscalculation but because Great Britain was not strong enough for a land war, and this conviction was of great importance.

History will reveal one day that Mr. Churchill rendered a most important service to Belgium and through Belgium to the Allies, the consequences of which will not be fully appreciated until later. We of Antwerp, the writer adds, applaud Mr. Churchill's action most enthusiastically, because we know better than others the extent of his services to us. We will remember with gratitude Mr. Churchill's ministerial career, the more so because we were partly responsible for his withdrawal from political life. He fell as a soldier-minister, only to rise again, sword in hand, ready to fight for right. Mr. Churchill has left for the field of battle, and we of Antwerp wish him, in the future, a better appreciated career.

## TURKISH REPORT ON ARMENIAN RISING

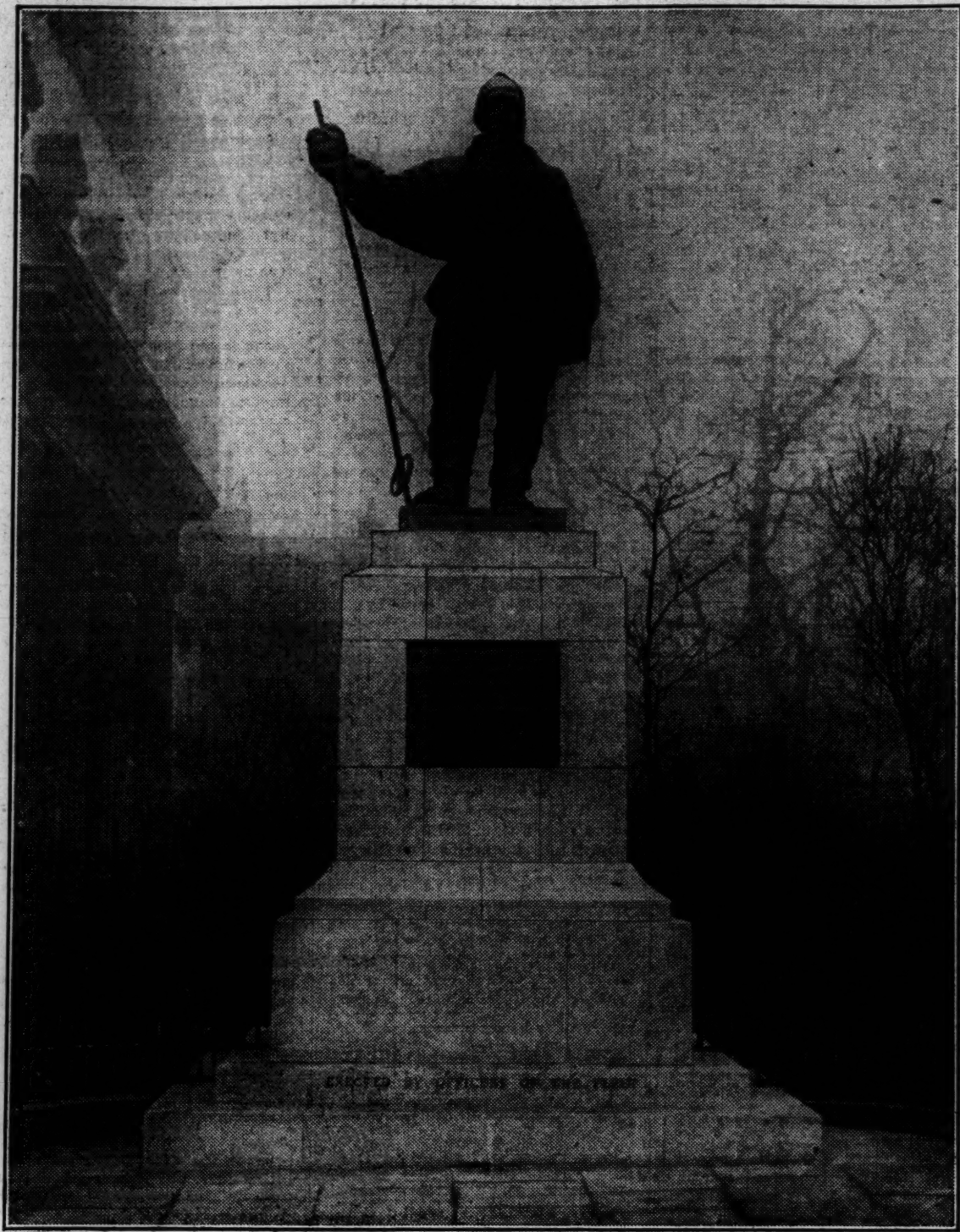
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The following statement issued from the Turkish embassy in Berlin was recently conveyed to the German press through the Wolff bureau, and published without comment:  
During the night of Sept. 18 Armenian bands instituted a revolt. They had barricaded themselves in strong buildings in positions dominating the town of Ursa, and opened fire upon our police patrols, two men of whom fell, while eight were wounded. Our police were everywhere fired at and after the Armenians had gained possession of the settlers' quarters, they continued to fire from behind their shelter there. As these facts proved that the insurgent bands were determined to offer an armed resistance and to take advantage of the inadequacy of the police force available, and as they eventually gained possession of the Muhammadan quarter of the town and were beginning to overpower the inhabitants, several regiments destined for the front were dispatched to Ursa. The refuge of the bands was destroyed, and the insurrection was suppressed on Oct. 3. Twenty soldiers and gendarmes fell in the course of the action, while 50 were wounded.

The object of the insurrection was, in the first place, to do damage, to destroy alien settlements, and to attack subjects of states with which Turkey is at war, in order afterwards to represent the Turks as responsible; in the second place, it was intended to compel a portion of the Turkish troops to remain before the fortified place of refuge, and thus to withdraw them from the front. Thanks to the swift and energetic action of the imperial authorities, the insurrection did not have the desired result. It was suppressed without the loss of a single subject of the states with which Turkey is at war, and without any damage being inflicted upon neutrals.

## NEW ZEALAND COLLEGES

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Last year there were 2134 students in attendance at the four university colleges in the dominion, of whom 108 were graduates, 1463 were undergraduates and 563 were unmatriculated. At the end of the year 141 were entitled to rise from the status of undergraduate and 67 were entitled to rise from that of bachelor to master of arts, law or research. The total of the staffs at the four university colleges consists of 46 professors, 70 lecturers and others.

MADAGASCAR RAILWAY PROGRESS  
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
TAMATAVE, Madagascar—According to an official decree work is to start immediately on the fourth section of the railway from Tananarivo to Antsahelo. The section, which covers a distance of 55 kilometers and which will cost 5,828,000 francs to build, is the last portion of the railway which the French colony of Madagascar are authorized to construct and of which they are bearing the cost.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Statue of Captain Scott

## BRITISH EAST PORTS ARE MOST AFFECTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
HULL, England—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping at Hull, the president showed how the trade of the various ports of the United Kingdom had been adversely affected by the war. Quoting the returns of the board of trade, he showed that the eastern ports had suffered to a greater extent than those on the west coast during the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, which included four months of war. Comparing the period under review with the previous year, he pointed out that the percentages of decreased imports and exports were as follows: Gool, 36 per cent; Southampton, 20 per cent; Grimsby, 28 per cent; Hull, 20 per cent; Newcastle, 18 per cent; Glasgow, 11 per cent; Liverpool, 9 per cent; Manchester, 6 per cent, and London, 4 per cent. The figures on which dock dues had been paid up to Oct. 31, 1915, showed 24 per cent decreased trade to the port of Hull as against last year.

The chairman of the shipping committee referred to the diminution in the amount of tonnage at the disposal of mercantile traders and to the difficulty of increasing it. Nearly all the shipyards and engineering works being monopolized by the government, it was said, very difficult to get ships built or repaired. Regarding the question of high freights, he claimed that the shipowners had little interest in that question, as they were in the position of trustees. They were accused of making huge profits, but they had to part with 60 per cent, and as trustees for the country they would no doubt be the means of handing over a considerable sum to the nation.

## NEW BELGIAN CONTRIBUTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—According to a statement issued through the Wolff Bureau regarding the new contribution of £40,000 monthly, levied by the German government-general on Belgium, the new decree merely represents a renewal of the regulations that have been in force throughout the first year of the German occupation. It is further stated that the amount of the sum required is in accordance with precedent, and with the express stipulation of the latest Hague convention. The levy, moreover, represents nothing more than the legitimate taxation that is always required to meet the expense of administration, and merely bears the title "contribution" because it is authorized by the sovereign of the army of occupation, and not by the parliamentary representatives of the people. Thus, although it bears a military name, it represents nothing more than the regular taxation of a country, and does not constitute a "tribute" to the German empire on the part of Belgium, but will serve partly to cover the cost of the civil administration of the country, and partly, in accordance with international law, for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

## STATUE OF EXPLORER UNVEILED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
LONDON, England—Mr. Balfour recently unveiled a statue of Captain Scott, erected by the officers of the British fleet. The statue is in bronze, showing the explorer in his Arctic dress, and was executed by Lady Scott. In his address Mr. Balfour said that the brilliant exploits of the navy in time of war were apt to make people forget the achievements of peace in the direction of exploration, travel and the wrestling from nature of her secrets. It was fitting that one of its greatest names should be commemorated by a statue placed near those of two other great explorers, Franklin and Cook. Captain Scott, added Mr. Balfour, could indeed be said to have shown all the great qualities of the British seaman and the British explorer. The statue had been executed by Lady Scott. It was therefore to her insight and personal knowledge that they owed the representation of the great explorer, and they thanked her for the work which she had done.

## NEW BRITISH SHIPPING ORDERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The Vossische Zeitung has published the views of Herr Heineken, the director-general of the Norddeutsche Lloyd as regards the new British shipping orders, according to which British vessels employed in carrying cargoes between the ports of other countries must obtain a special official permit. The primary object of the order, Herr Heineken presumed, was to enable the British government to requisition a sufficient number of ships at any time, but he considered that the exercise of the veto would have an important effect on neutral countries, and through them would bring pressure to bear on Germany. The result would be a still greater scarcity of tonnage, and a consequent further rise in freights, and the loss, in that event, would be felt, not by England, but by neutral countries, which might experience considerable difficulty in securing their supply of foodstuffs and so on. This again would lead to the stoppage of the delivery of foodstuffs to Germany by neutrals, or would at any rate make supplies considerably dearer.

## GERMAN COTTON SUPPLY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
AMSTERDAM, Holland—A further statement concerning the adequacy of the German cotton supply has been issued by telegram from Berlin, with a view to refuting the report that the central powers would soon have to cease the war owing to the lack of cotton for the production of explosives. It is again asserted that the stock of cotton in Germany is sufficient to last for several years for war purposes, while it is pointed out that fresh supplies will now be received from Turkey along the Danube route. Apart from this, it was added, Germany has enough cellulose to last an indefinite time, even if she had not a single kilogram of cotton left.

## LORD DERBY'S VISIT TO WEST OF SCOTLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Lord Derby, in his capacity as director-general of recruiting, addressed a gathering of the Glasgow and West of Scotland canvassers under his recruiting scheme. There was a crowded attendance, and his speech was enthusiastically received. At the outset, Lord Derby remarked that the day for words had gone by, for every day they had words more eloquent than any platform speaker could utter, the voice of their own gallant regiments fighting at the front, calling those at home to keep their ranks always up to strength. He was there that night to lay before them the scheme, which, with their assistance, he hoped would enable the voluntary system to give the country practically every man that they could get under a compulsory system.

Speaking of the position of married men, he declared that faith was going to be kept with those married men who had attested—and he hoped would attest in thousands—the pledge would be kept, that they would only be taken when the younger men had taken their part in this struggle. He had made that pledge himself, Mr. Asquith had made it in the House of Commons, and in the communications sent through him to the newspapers. Nothing would induce him to be a party directly or indirectly to anything that would savor of shilly-shallying with that pledge.

Dealing with the date of the completion of his scheme, Lord Derby said that he had mentioned in the first instance, Nov. 30, convenient as being the end of the month, but inconvenient as being in the middle of a week. They, therefore, proposed to make the scheme last longer. Replying to the question whether, if Parliament refused conscription, the voluntary obligation of married men would be held binding, Lord Derby said that it would not be held binding. He hoped that Parliament would not even have to consider conscription. If they could do it no other way, they were going to shame the young men into going.

## GERMAN EAST AFRICAN BANK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—According to the German press, the German East African Bank has taken advantage of the powers conferred upon it by the government to issue interim banknotes each of the value of 200 rupees, in order to relieve the scarcity of currency in German East Africa. The notes which may be printed in the colony only, will be very simple in character, and will be called in after the war, given in exchange. In addition to the guarantees provided for in the concession, the German East African Bank has taken the extra precaution of depositing sums sufficient to cover the entire issue with the government authorities in Tabora.

## REPORT OF STATE PRINTING COMMITTEE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
LONDON, England—The report of the committee appointed to assist the Speaker in the arrangements for the official report of debates and the expenditure on stationery and printing for the public service, has been issued. With regard to the expiry of the contract with Messrs. Wyman for the publication of government books and papers, the committee has arrived at the conclusion that it is in the public interest to put an end to the system of letting the sole agency of the publications, owing to the advantages that will accrue from a closer connection of the departments from which the publications originate, with a publicity agent whose sole duty it will be to look after the interests of the public service. The financial gain that will result from the contemplated reform, will only be one of the advantages of the proposal, in the opinion of the committee, and therefore they recommend that the sale of government papers be entrusted to the stationery office, and that the office be empowered to make the most advantageous arrangements possible in the public interest.

Dealing with the increase of work passing through the stationery office since the outbreak of war, the committee report that 3,000,000 war posters had been printed up to April 15, at a cost of £7750, and that 22,000,000 leaflets had been issued. Over 1,000,000 copies of the penny issue of the diplomatic correspondence "Great Britain and the European Crisis" had been distributed, and 75,000 of the same issue at 9d. per copy. The total cost of these issues was a few hundred pounds, and they achieved their purpose of reaching the masses of the people. The cheaper form of the book was issued in English, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, Italian, Danish, and Rumanian.

## ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
NEWPORT, England—At a meeting held lately at Newport, Monmouthshire, under the presidency of the Bishop of Llandaff to protest against the Armenian massacres, a letter was read in which the Archbishop of Canterbury said: If we, as a belligerent power, are unable to take effective action in the matter, we can at least do our utmost to secure that non-belligerent nations shall be awakened to these fearful realities. We want not merely to render impossible the continuance of the present horrors, we want to prevent their recurrence in years to come. To that end every effort we can make is worth while. I shall take every suitable opportunity of calling attention to the subject and of bidding men and women weigh the true meaning of these vast and organized iniquities perpetrated by Turkish hands and apparently with the connivance of their German allies. Bishop Crossley, formerly Bishop of Auckland, describing the massacre, said it was the most awful picture ever put before the world. He did not think the British people realized it, but he hoped that the mighty-souled people of the United States would vindicate the cause of justice to that people. The Armenians, the oldest Christian nation in the world, were being exterminated, because the Young Turk party wanted to get rid of the most enterprising, the most cultivated, and the best business people in their midst.

## ITALIAN PRIZE LAW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
ROME, Italy—Italian naval prize regulations have been issued in a white paper recently. A decree of May 30 last ordered that all enemy merchant ships lying in the ports of Italy or of its colonies at the outbreak of war should be sequestered by the local naval authorities, and all vessels evidently intended for conversion into warships were to be placed under the jurisdiction of the prize court for a decision as to their ultimate disposal. A decree dated June 17 stated that vessels coming under the latter head were to be placed at the disposal of the ministry of marine, who were empowered to arm, man and employ them in the service of the government, pending the decision of the prize court. A third decree, dated June 24, states that in the event of damage being caused either to citizens or their goods by the bombardment of undefended towns, ports, villages, houses or the destruction of unarmed merchantmen, or any hostile act contrary to the rules of war generally recognized and admitted, the government is authorized to appropriate the sum required to indemnify the Italian citizens concerned from the funds established by the Caisse de Deposits for Seamen in the maritime department of Genoa under the decree of June 17. In the event of this fund being insufficient those ships ordered to be sequestered may be declared as prize and confiscated.

## LIBERAL OPINION IN SWEDEN AND THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The national conference through which liberal opinion finds expression has issued a resolution dealing with the pro-German agitation in Sweden. The resolution points out that the country has been the scene of an agitation which, in direct variance with the policy of neutrality proclaimed by the government and supported by the people, attempts to force the country into an alliance with one of the groups of belligerent powers and thus to throw it into the war. This so-called activist agitation, the resolution states, which for the most part is even hidden behind a veil of amity, is equally false and irresponsible and it has by no means been able to shake overwhelming public opinion, which expressly demands that an inviolable and loyal neutrality shall persistently be kept.

The resolution also maintains that the government has not made its statements disallowing attacks on this policy of neutrality, sufficiently emphatic and consistent. The national conference therefore, cannot but invoke the government's special attention to the risk which the country may incur by continued activist agitation. The Liberal party, it may be pointed out, in conjunction with the Socialist party, which demands neutrality in all circumstances, hold together a majority of 80 seats in the Lower House, and as they also hold 61 seats in the Upper, they have a majority of 30 in the two Houses.

## FOREIGN PRESS DINNER IN PARIS

PARIS, France—The foreign press syndicate held a dinner recently at the Hotel Lutetia, which was presided over by M. Paul Deschanel, assisted by M. E. Dmitrieff, president of the syndicate. The guests included Mmes. Sophie Dimonte, Herrold, Greville, MM. Gomes Carillo, Pierre Veber, Dumont-Wilden, the Serbian historian, M. Yakchitch and Captain Senef, military correspondent of the Novoe Vremya. In the speech made by M. Dmitrieff, the sympathy of the members of the syndicate for France was expressed, as well as appreciation for the heroism with which she was meeting the attack of a powerful foe. Even those among the neutrals who had at first let themselves believe German sophisms, continued M. Dmitrieff, were now recognizing that France was fighting for her rights as well as for those of others. The peoples who wished to remain independent were ardently wishing that France might be victorious. We foreign journalists who know the France of war times intimately, declared M. Dmitrieff, know her much better than our fellow countrymen knew her, we know that those wishes will be fully realized. Like our French friends, we are morally certain of this victory. France will win, for she has justice on her side, and in the service of justice she has her own strength and that of her allies.

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# Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

## REPLY MADE TO CHARGE AGAINST ALLIED DIPLOMACY

French Paper Deals With Criticism as to Mistakes Offered by Maximilian Harden

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The criticism offered by M. Maximilian Harden in the *Zukunft* as to the mistakes made by the Allies is read nowhere with greater interest than in France. The Temps, in a leading article headed "Nos Fautes," sets forth the French point of view with regard to some events that stand forth prominently in the conduct of the war. It says that the cynicism which belongs to that particular kind of talent with which the famous German polemic is endowed, he sets forth all the tactical mistakes of the allied diplomacy. It is evident, it says, that if certain of these errors had not been committed the international situation of today would present itself under a totally different aspect. M. Harden considers that the first great mistake was that the allied fleet did not force the Dardanelles at full speed in the immediate wake of the Goeben and the Breslau, which would have assured them a free course to the Black sea and Russia. Amongst other mistakes, he specially refers to their not having compelled Serbia to give up, in time, the profits she gained by the second Balkan war and further, to their not having forced Rumania to take an irrevocable decision at the moment when Russia was in possession of Chernovitz.

The Temps goes on to say that these were, no doubt, mistakes when one takes into consideration that the attitude of the Allies in the circumstances made them forego the advantage which would have accrued from such prompt and vigorous action as would have forced other nations, who were not then implicated, immediately into the struggle. These mistakes, however, were perhaps unavoidable on the part of the Allies, since they had not lost sight of the idealism and greatness of their aim.

Germany, the Temps says, would not have hesitated had she found herself in the place of France. She would not have had the least scruple at forcing the Dardanelles, although Turkey had not then come into the war. She would have proceeded by menace and intimidation to compel whatever nation might be in question to succumb to her will. Germany's manner, however, was not the manner of the Allies, who had a true conception of their role as champions of right and liberty. France had an ardent faith in the eternal ideals for which she was struggling and she did not believe that humanity would fall wholly to appreciate all that belonged to the proper pride of man, or all that centuries of civilization had given her of loyalty in international relations.

No doubt, in many instances, notably in the course of the negotiations relative to the Balkans, the Allies allowed the opportune occasion to pass by. The diplomacy of the quadruple entente, hampered by lack of unity of purpose, coupled with diversity of aims, did not succeed at the actual moment in using a decisive argument, but they had, nevertheless, no reasons to regret, even in the present state of things, that they had remained faithful to their sense of right and had sought sincerely to conciliate all the legitimate interests in question.

The fault they really had committed—one that M. Harden apparently did not even suspect—had been to believe that as defenders of right and liberty their cause was so fine, so noble and so great that it ought logically to have imposed itself on the conscience of all nations. They had gone so far as to think that all nations, not yet impregnated with German influence had reached the same point of moral and political development as those who were fighting against the coercion by which Germany intended to subjugate the whole world. They had made the mistake of believing that others had the same clear conception of honor and dignity by which Belgium had glorified herself as no nation had ever done before and that they possessed that independence through which nations alone could gain true individuality; that all, in fact, were capable, like Russia and Serbia, of responding to the appeal of true racial instinct, and had the desire to stand as did England, Italy and France for the high ideal of the whole human race. Their mistake had been, perhaps, in not having understood that even at the moment when the destiny of the world was at stake, mediocre interests, paltry calculations, greed and jealousy could quench the flame of enthusiasm in the hearts of men.

Through having too much confidence in others and believing that their ideas were one and the same, since for so long past the light of French civilization had shone far and wide, they were now confronted with the necessity of a still greater struggle and still more cruel sacrifices. They were paying for their lost illusions with the best they possessed, but they would relinquish not one jot of their ideal, and their cause was one which neither default, on the one hand, nor falling away on the other, could put in jeopardy.

What M. Harden called their "faults" would not deprive them of final victory, any more than Germany's great "cleverness" which consisted of violating the neutrality of Belgium, in reducing Turkey to servitude, and in exploiting Bul-

garian vengeance would prevent her from being finally defeated. This, says the Temps, is the only consideration in a war which has brought face to face with each other two distinct mentalities and two distinct civilizations.

## LORD KITCHENER'S MISSION DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The Temps, speaking of Lord Kitchener's mission in the east, says that it furnished the greatest proof of the coordination of views and of measures announced by the French and British prime ministers. M. Briand, it says, expressed the opinion that the realization of unity of effort between the Allies was a problem requiring a prompt solution. The journey of General Joffre to London resulted not merely in the hastening of the dispatch of British troops to Salonica, it served also to tighten the already strong bonds which united the headquarters staffs of the Allies. The same result followed upon General Joffre's visit to Italy and this led to Generals Gouraud and d'Amade being sent to Rome and Russia respectively. It is quite out of the question, continues the Temps, that the Allies should submit to an authority which would regulate the smallest details, an authority such as Germany has imposed on Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Not any one of the Allies would give up its own command.

The military operations of the armies on various fronts are of a very specialized nature and they are carried out at great distances from each other; but this does not prevent a permanent contact being established, so that there may be an exchange of views on the general plan of action, and the closest cooperation can be established between the movements of those who share in the one task of punishing German aggression. The creation of a war council for the purpose of bringing into union the diplomatic and military work of the Allies demands, as a first essential, a greater concentration in each country of this double activity. Continuing, the Temps says that the presence of Lord Kitchener and of M. Denys Cochin in Athens at one and the same time, showed the Greeks that though the action of the Allies has been delayed, it will not be the less energetic.

## VALUE OF GERMAN ROUTE TO THE EAST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—At a time when most of the German papers are dilating upon the prospects opened up by the establishment of communication between Berlin and Constantinople, the Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung has published a remarkable article warning its readers against overestimating the importance of German land connection with the Near East.

Those, it wrote, who knew that the sea freight from Ruhrort to Buenos Aires was less than the railway goods rate from Ruhrort to Berlin would shake their heads when they heard of the masses of goods it was proposed to dispatch by rail between Asia Minor and Hamburg. Railway experts would pause to consider what quantity of tonnage per kilometer would have to be dealt with, and at how high an estimate the freightage would have to be placed. Indeed, the idea that the Balkan & Bagdad railway could in any way support the burden of German economic life was a fantasy.

The German empire, the Rheinisch paper further reminded its readers, was not situated on the Dardanelles or the Persian gulf, but on the North sea, and consequently it could only be free if the North sea were free. It was intrinsically and extrinsically impossible at the moment to calculate to what extent British sea power could be broken. That would only appear in the course of the war, and it was convinced that Germany's leading men would recognize what was attainable and what was not. The German people, it insisted, however, must not be deceived by European and Asiatic fantasies into overlooking the fact that Germany's door to the world turned on hinges that were attached to Great Britain.

## AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent) MELBOURNE, Australia—It has been reported that D. C. McLachlan, the Commonwealth public service commissioner, is retiring from office at the end of this year. He has occupied his present position for about 14 years; his term of seven years being renewed in 1909, when he entered upon a second term, which properly ends in April, 1916. The former secretary to the defense department, Col. S. A. Petherbridge, C. M. G., who is now the Australian administrator at Rabaul, German New Guinea, will in all probability be offered the post of public service commissioner in Mr. McLachlan's place.

## FRENCH WAR REGISTER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—Every commune of France is starting a war register, Cahier de guerre, for the purpose of chronicling the part taken by the inhabitants in providing men for the defense of the country, as well as the forms of national activity, such as the manufacture of munitions, the succor of Belgians and French from the invaded provinces, manifested in the villages and towns. The register will be valuable in the future compilation of the history of the war.

## ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEETING IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—A meeting to protest against conscription was recently held in the great hall of the Memorial hall, London, under the auspices of the city of London branch of the Independent Labor party. The meeting, which was presided over by Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, was crowded. In opening the meeting, Mr. Williams said, in connection with the attacks on the Independent Labor party, that he had rejoined the party and was proud to be a member.

F. W. Jowett, M. P., moved a resolution protesting against any form of conscription or compulsory military service as being subversive of the national political liberties of England. The resolution further declared that the introduction of such a system would be a triumph for the militarism, to defeat which thousands of Englishmen had laid down their lives, while it would place in the hands of the government a weapon which could be used against organized labor. The resolution also declared that even the number of men desired by the government could be obtained by levelling up the pay of the British private soldier to that of the colonial private soldier. He held that for this purpose the call for men should be supplemented by a demand upon the land owners to fulfill their ancient obligations to bear the cost of the military operations of the crown. Finally the resolution pledged the meeting to use every endeavor to defeat all attempts to force conscription upon the nation, and to continue its opposition should such efforts be unsuccessful and the measure be placed upon the statute book.

In supporting the resolution, Mr. Jowett declared that the way in which the voluntary system was being worked was nearly as bad as conscription itself. John Turner, general secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union, seconded the resolution, pointing to the crushing of the French railway strike and the enforcement of compulsion in Australia, as instances of the lengths to which the government would go in using conscription against workers. R. L. Outhwaite, M. P., said he did not see that those who owned land should pay for the defense of their property. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst said the government would yield to those who put the greatest pressure upon it as it yielded to the drink interest. Only in response to the most vigorous agitation had anything like secured and adequate provision been secured for the wives and dependents of the men who were fighting. Fred Bramley, organizing secretary of the Furnishing Trades Association and member of the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress, said the war had resulted from a diplomatic and political system which he had always opposed, and he therefore accepted no responsibility for meeting the consequences of that system. The real purpose of conscription was to bring about industrial slavery and to destroy trade union rights. Speaking for himself, he would be shot rather than remain the remainder of this sentence was lost amid the applause. George Lansbury said there would be no equality of sacrifice until the rich man yielded up his all, as the poor man did. The resolution was carried with five dissentients.

## PUNJAB'S SHARE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CALCUTTA, India—Speaking at Umballa, Punjab, a short while since, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor, described the various measures by which the northern chiefs had endeavored to assist the government in the prosecution of the war, and added, "My difficulty has not been to arouse in the ruling chiefs a sense of their duty, but to keep their enthusiasm and generosity within reasonable limits. The durbaris, sirdars and other leaders of the people in town and country have been equally prominent in their various spheres by contributing to the Indian relief fund, by exhibiting a steady confidence in the government, cooperating with the officers of the government in suppressing crime and disorder, and above all by actual assistance in the matter of recruiting. Out of about 20 lakhs of British troops now facing the enemy in the various theaters, perhaps 1½ lakhs belong to the Indian army. I am proud to think that at least half of these are Punjabis."

These men have fought nobly, declared Sir Michael O'Dwyer, but fighting gallantly they have also lost heavily, and we are confident that India will not be behind other parts of the empire in filling up the gaps left by those who have fallen. Speaking for the Punjab we may be proud of the fact that since the beginning of the war we have provided about 50,000 recruits from its martial races. The people of this division—Jats, Rajputs, Ahirs, Gujars and Brahmins—have displayed an enthusiasm in recruiting which is only equaled by the steady valor which the regiments raised in this division have shown in the field of battle, from the Mohmand border and the Tocha valley to Mesopotamia, Flanders and France.

But, Sir Michael said, although our arms and those of our allies are making steady progress and though we are assured of the final issue, the end of the war is not yet in sight. More men are still needed to keep our Indian regiments up to strength and hasten the final victory, and I am sure you will not relax your efforts to provide them, so long as the empire needs them, and the good name of India calls for them.

## MUNITIONS ACT FAILS TO SUIT THE LABOR WORLD

Journal Affirms Enormous Increase of Munitions Due to Lavish Outlay of Capital

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—It has been quite well known for some time that there is much discontent in the labor world with regard to the working of the munitions act, although little beyond an occasional report of a prosecution under it appears in the newspapers. Among workmen there is, however, plain speaking of the plainest kind. While it is difficult to estimate how far the workmen's grievances arise from misunderstanding and how far from actual hardship, the fact that the government propose to introduce an amending bill indicates that faults have been found in the working of the act. Both sides of the case will doubtless secure adequate expression in the debate of the amending bill but the following quotations from the New Statesman, a weekly which has, from the start, given the war whole-hearted support, indicate the extent of the feeling on the matter.

The munitions of war act, 1915, the New Statesman says, is now openly referred to as a blunder and a failure. Of course, the aggregate weekly output of munitions has, during the last six months, been enormously increased, but this increase is sufficiently accounted for by the extraordinarily lavish outlay of capital which Mr. Lloyd George has both incited and provided by the enlargement and multiplication of factories that have been going on in all parts of Great Britain, and by the accumulation on war work of nearly all the lathe and machine tools of the country. None of these things depends on the munitions act. It is doubtful whether the net effect of the act itself has been to increase our resources by a single shell. The supply of skilled workmen is still far from sufficient, and there is at present little prospect of attracting anything like enough of them to organize and superintend the hundred thousand unskilled laborers and women whom the minister of munitions means to employ in the score of gigantic state factories which are being run up north, south and west—the site for one, we are told, covers 32 square miles, and has upon it, circling round all the sheds, no less than 40 miles of railway track. The fact is that the skilled mechanics not already engaged in the works that have become controlled, such as, to name only a few classes, sea-going engineers, motor car repairers and bicycle makers, are fighting shy of controlled establishments, now that they have learnt that these are, under the munitions act, traps from which escape may be impossible.

Without inquiring who may be to blame for the fact, the New Statesman continues, it is, we fear, plain that the working of the act has put the men in a bad temper. Owing to the reports being, as far as possible, kept out of the newspapers, little is known of the widespread sullen resentment of a quite goodly proportion of the million or so workmen who find themselves subject to the new criminal law, which they think is being administered harshly and exclusively in the interests of the employers. It is not generally realized, for instance, that every day in the week on an average, between 60 and 70 cases are being heard in the new munitions courts, where the legal chairman assumes to himself all the powers of the tribunal, declares its decision, and pronounces the sentence, against which there is no appeal, without the two lay "assessors," one of them supposed to protect the workmen's interests and one the employers', being able to exercise any effective share in the proceedings.

The fines already imposed, nearly all on wage earners and hardly any on employers, run into thousands of pounds. The New Statesman mentions how, at the beginning of October, three Govan shipwrights were sent to prison for a month in default of payment of fines. The furious indignation provoked induced the government to promise an official inquiry, but a promise that the men would meantime be released not being fulfilled, a delegate meeting representing 97,000 workmen practically all employed in controlled establishments, sent an ultimatum to the government demanding the unconditional release of the workmen within three days and threatening a general stoppage if this was not done. Twenty-four hours before the three days elapsed, Mr. Lloyd George summoned a deputation to Whitehall and pressed them to withdraw the ultimatum. They said they had no power to do so and Mr. Lloyd George then promised the men would be unconditionally released. Next day it was announced that the men's fines had been paid and they were let out of prison.

The New Statesman points out that employers have always had power to summon workmen for various breaches of contract and unless it was desired to give employers more arbitrary power it was not necessary to have passed a munitions act for offenses of this sort. But it points out the graver dangers involved in an act which, it says, makes it a penal offense for the wage earner to leave his employers' service without the employers' consent, even at the expiration of his contract of service and with due notice. It makes it a penal offense to refuse to undertake a new job, however low may be the wage or piecework price that the foreman offers.

Its jurisdiction, the court says, extends only to enforcing the employers' will. Thus, it has been held to be a penal offense for any workman, after he has worked the full contract day, to refuse to work overtime, including nightwork and Sundays, whether or not anything extra is paid for such overtime.

A workman may not, even after due notice, change his employment not even from one munition-making firm to another, in order to get higher wages, however low may be the wages he is getting. But it is the lack of mutuality about the proceedings under the act that the workmen most strongly resent. The employer is allowed to make what arbitrary rules he likes, and to change them from time to time, without the workmen's consent—not merely the model rules drawn up by the munitions department in an unnecessarily harsh and peremptory phrasing, to which the workmen are not accustomed, but also any rules that the individual employer may choose to make and to enforce by fine (one man was "suspended" for four weeks, and thus fined £20, yet not allowed to leave the employment). It has also been held in many cases that although a workman may not, without his employers' consent, go off to another situation, the employer is not bound to give him work or wages. If this sort of thing is continued, the New Statesman considers, it will do more to make the workmen tired of the war than any amount of "pacifist" propaganda.

## OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO FISHING FLEETS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The report on sea fisheries for 1914 pays a high tribute to the men of the British fishing fleets. "When the history of the war is written," the report says, "the country will realize, as it has never realized before, the supreme value to an island power of an organized fishing industry and a daring fishing population; for among the various causes which have led to the restrictions of the landing of fish, the chief has been the demand made upon fishermen and their vessels for warlike services. It is not claimed that the fishermen, who have readily given their labor, and the owners, who have given their vessels for the service of the state, have done more than their duty, but it happens that the assistance they were able to give was of paramount importance. The fishing industry as a whole, true to its old traditions of energy and pluck, has done double service; the men and the ships that were wanted for naval services have been readily available, and the remainder have continued, in spite of all menaces, to keep the seas and to bring in fish.

"The quantity of the catch has necessarily been diminished, and its quality and character have undergone considerable changes, certain types of vessels having suffered more than others both from naval demands and from naval restrictions, and certain grounds having been closed while others have been left open, but fish have continued to be landed, because the fishermen have faced the situation cheerfully and with resource. A large number of them have joined the fighting forces and are engaged on many hazardous enterprises on mine sweepers, patrol vessels and regular men-of-war. The rest have set themselves the problem of how, in the difficult circumstances, to catch more fish." The report concludes with the remark that in the case where fishing vessels have been sunk through neglect and disregard of admiralty precautions, it must be regarded as the misplaced hardness resulting from a temperament which, taken as a whole, is daily showing itself to be one of the bulwarks of national defense.

## MAILS FOR TROOPS AND WAR PRISONERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The war office states that the time taken in the transmission of parcels for prisoners of war in Holland and Germany is necessarily considerable, and in view of the congestion likely to occur at Christmas time it is advisable to post early. Foodstuffs of a perishable nature must not be sent in parcels for prisoners of war interned abroad. It is also notified that in military interests it is necessary to limit the amount of parcel traffic for the troops during the Christmas season, as the great bulk of mail matter dealt with, even in normal times, constitutes a considerable tax upon the capacity of the transport and the roads, and the ammunition and food must naturally have the preference over the mails. To avoid the delay which any considerable increase in the mail must cause, the public is requested to send nothing which is not of strict utility to the recipient.

The following instructions, already issued by the postoffice in connection with the mail to the Dardanelles, are repeated by the war office. Fruit, perishable articles, bottles, pudding basins and the like, are prohibited, and will not be accepted for transmission. The maximum weight for a single parcel will be 7 pounds, as from Dec. 1. All parcels must be securely packed in covers of canvas, linen or other strong material. Parcels which do not comply with these requirements are unlikely to reach their destination safely, and if observed in course of post, will be returned to the senders. The name and address of the sender must be written on the outside, and parcels which do not comply with the conditions will be refused.

## CORPORATION SERVICE TEST IN GLASGOW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland—Hugh Cameron, registrar of the Educational Institute of Scotland, recently forwarded his report on the examination for Glasgow corporation clerkships. The large numbers coming forward for these appointments proved, the report said, the increasing attractiveness of the corporation's service as a career for the youth of the city. The number was 371 this year. The large initial salary, regular increments, and the many openings for first rate ability, were likely ultimately to make these appointments a rival to those in some grades of the civil service. The candidates, however, did not yet approach the civil service level. The exams disclosed a very extreme divergence of ability between the candidates, who ranged from very bad to excellent. In some cases, candidates trusted mainly to luck and assurance to carry them through, but this class would probably be eliminated as the standard of examination and the high merit of many of the candidates became better known.

The English essay was, on the whole, well done, the favorite subject being "why we should save and how." These papers showed that the efforts of the parliamentary committee on thrift, and the constant reference to the subject in the press had really come home, in theory at least, to the youth of the city, as even the poorest papers had a general grasp of the necessity and urgency of the question. The general knowledge question was badly done. Although it was hardly possible to take up a paper without finding a criticism of governmental red tape, very few of the candidates had any clear idea as to what the term meant. One wrote that "red tape is a name given to cowardice. We often hear people saying soldiers do not show the red tape." The yellow peril produced equally wild guesses. Gold is the yellow peril, one candidate wrote. The arithmetic showed improvement, although the paper was not easier than before, but history and geography were poor, these subjects being resorted to by those who were afraid of the severe discipline of mathematics and languages.

## RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—The Rev. W. H. Frere, D. D., recently lectured on "Russian Folk Song." The study of folksongs had, the speaker said, spread to most of the countries of Europe. In Russia alone there was little tendency for the songs to disappear, especially since primitive childhood was being maintained there among the peasant class. Although they were incorporated in Russian life as they were nowhere else, he could not say that they rose to the highest point, from a musical point of view, for in his opinion the songs of Ireland were superior in every particular. The Irish had developed an artistic kind of folksong which was part of their musical performance, so to speak, rather than of their life, but in Russia the opposite was the case, the songs being still rooted in the people. There was little known of English folksongs after the Reformation, because religion and industrialism together had killed them. He thought there was a likelihood of the same thing happening in Russia, as far as industrialism was concerned. In Russia, he continued, there were sets of songs and dances for different seasons and ceremonies, but the songs had not the great command of passion and melody which was found elsewhere, chiefly in Ireland. What did recommend them particularly was the tremendous freedom of expression and rhythm, and a very interesting type of tonality. Another characteristic was the way in which the original singer varied his melody and was accompanied by singers who sang not only the melody or chorus, but a sort of variation of it. The love of singing in parts was also a feature in Russia.

## AUSTRALIAN RIFLE INVENTION

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An Australian public school teacher has recently invented a most satisfactory and practicable improved periscope attachment for a rifle. A trial was held of this new invention at the Yass rifle range, and all who were present were enthusiastic over the wonderful results obtained. One of the judges, a soldier on leave from Gallipoli, was especially impressed and thought the new invention exactly met the needs of the soldier for firing; it was particularly adapted for firing over a parapet, through loopholes or round the trench corners. The inventor was able to make "bulls" at 200 yards.

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## PLANS TO EDUCATE WOMEN IN FARMING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—In reply to the demand of the board of agriculture and fisheries for information as to facilities at present existing for the agricultural education of women, whether they were sufficient to cope with the demand, and if not, to what extent and in what direction these should be developed and improved, the agricultural education conference on agricultural education for women has issued the following recommendations: Itinerant instruction should take the form of organized classes rather than that of lectures, and every part of a county should be covered in a definite cycle of years. Farm schools, or fixed courses of instruction taking their place, should be increased, so as to provide one for every county or two counties. That at one or more of the existing agricultural colleges a systematic long course for women should be instituted covering all branches of agricultural work (practical and scientific).

Provision of scholarships: Domestic economy should form a part of the curriculum in every organized course. The formation at one of the existing agricultural colleges of a training course for poultry teachers; the institution of a national examination in poultry in connection with the above. The addition to county committees of agricultural education of at least two women members; the employment by the board of agriculture and fisheries of a woman on inspection work. Division of student attendances between men and women in the statistics published by the board of agriculture and fisheries. A voluntary system of registration for private institutions giving instruction in horticulture, etc. The encouragement of the creation of "women's institutes" with a view to stimulating a desire for rural education.

## EMBUSQUES IN FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—General Gallieni is proving himself perfectly capable of dealing effectively with the scandal of the "embusques," a term which has since the beginning of the war come generally into use to designate those who, though perfectly capable of being with their regiments at the front, prefer appointments at a safe distance from the firing line. For many months the French press, and more especially L'Homme Enchaîné, has called attention to the existence of this evil, but up to the advent of General Gallieni at the war office, no sufficiently drastic measures were adopted to cope effectively with it. The first step taken by the new minister of war was to condemn an officer found guilty of encouraging an "embusque" to be deprived of his rank and to undergo 60 days' imprisonment in a fortress. Such sharp measures will do more to stop the evil than any number of circulars issued by the war office.

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## OPERA SEASON CLOSES WITH GALA NIGHT

Program of Excerpts From Italian Repertory and of Dances Calls Out Leading Artists in Rabinoff and Pavlova Groups

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.—Second act of "Aida," third act of "Rigoletto" and first act of "Pagliacci," sung by members of the Boston grand opera company; Max Rabinoff, director; followed by a group of dances by the Pavlova ballet; sale closing performance; evening of Dec. 15.

The company has earned a right to its name. It has proved itself worthy to succeed the disbanded Boston opera company, the tangible assets of which it bought last summer. The official head of the venture, Max Rabinoff, and his associate, Mme. Anna Pavlova, have presented opera on as nearly a practical basis as seems possible, requiring, it is said, a guarantee fund of no excessive size in addition to their box office receipts to settle their affairs. For a month they have put the problem of opera maintenance in a businesslike and commonsense light. They have kept the quality of the old institution and have got rid of its inconsequent glamour. They have made the season mean serious work for all concerned. They have given able performers every opportunity to show their worth; they have allowed irrelevant assistants and inactive artists no place in their scheme. They have done large things with small resources, with the result that the town understands opera values in a new way.

The season which ended last night is both a reaction against the methods of the old company and a revival of the great purpose for which it stood. The reaction has doubtless made its point and need not continue another year in such severity; but the revival ought to continue until a company is established that nothing can disintegrate. Whether a national touring company with headquarters in Boston is the best thing can be debated. Perhaps the ideal plan would be performances twice a week throughout the winter, say Monday nights and Saturday matinees, for the public has always gone more willingly to the opera house at the beginning and the end of the week than in the middle. In such a case opera would have a schedule similar to that of the Symphony concerts and would in all likelihood attract a full subscription. But managers have never seen a way to hold a company together on anything but an every night or an every other night basis.

Gala programs have not found much encouragement hitherto at the opera house. But if the Pavlova ballet had always been available they probably would have. For dancing somehow excites their incoherence. The head of the ballet may have desired a gala close of her Boston engagement by way of recalling the end of the season in which she first won international recognition for her art: For at the termination of the historic visit of the Russian imperial singers and dancers in Paris in the summer of 1909, she took part with great acclaim in a gala at the National opera house, appearing in a suite of dances as last night. On that occasion she was one of four women of the highest proficiency in the technique of the dance, the other three being Mmes. Karsavina, Feodorova and Pokina. And on the stage as male partners with her and Mme. Karsavina were Messrs. Nijinsky and Mordkin. The style of Russian ballet work has undergone changes since then, through the influence of the Greek school of dancing. But its greatest type of expression remains what it was, the sentimental-romantic interpretative dance in the traditional French "point" style, such as the leader of the Pavlova company exemplified at her first solo entrance last night.

The light of the stage dropped to a low blue. The dancer appeared, rather unusually for her, from the left, moving on the delicate poise which she masters so consummately. Was she Giselle? She was some happy-sad heroine, it matters

little just who. The dance was a rare lyric and was the triumph of the evening, perhaps even of the season.

The singers in some cases won applause for new work, in others for the repetition of former studies. Mme. Villani and Mr. Martin had some moments of fresh opportunity in the second act of "Aida" to which they did full justice. Miss Lyne and Mr. Baklanoff gave as impressive a representation of the third act of "Rigoletto" as was possible without the expository scenes of the drama to stand on. They made a revision of the concluding tableau of this act which was a clear improvement over their original treatment. Mr. Zenatello sang the two tenor arias of the first act of "Pagliacci" with great fervor and Miss Teyte portrayed the figure of Nedda with her accustomed power.

## FRENCH-SCHOOLED SOPRANO GIVES SONG RECITAL

JORDAN HALL.—Song recital by Mme. Povla Frisch, soprano; with Jean Verd as accompanist; afternoon of Dec. 15. The program: Beethoven, "Glorie à la nature"; Handel, "Air de popée"; Durante, "Danza, danza"; Gretechanoff, "La steppe"; Bordone, "La reine de la mer"; Saint-Saëns, "La cloche"; Gounod, "Chanson du printemps"; Fauré, "Au cimetière"; Loeffler, "Les peons"; Chausson, "Les papillons"; Alexandre Georges, "L'hymne au soleil"; Schumann, "Schneeglockchen"; Brahms, "Vergilisches Ständchen"; Schubert, "Wohnst" and "Erlkönig."

A singer who can make the "Erlking" sound like a new song has got to be reckoned with. If all she had done were to cause her audience to sit straight and listen keenly that would not matter. Any recitalist can do as much in this perennially interesting Schubert work. But to read off the ballad with original expression, to give the recitatives and tunes a fresh tone coloring and to furnish the whole little drama as it were with a stage setting such as it has not had hitherto is an achievement.

Restudying this familiar piece is but one of many unusual things to be credited to Mme. Povla Frisch. Though enough of itself to make the town heed her, it was but a last touch on a remarkable afternoon's performance. This soprano is French-schooled, and her training is of a thoroughness to make the usual singer of her type seem crude and superficial. Vocal art of a refinement like hers is to be found in no more singer on the United States concert circuit today than can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The tone is rubbed down, so to speak, to the last degree of polish, yet for all that it retains its natural grain.

Listeners will find this singer to have her greatest appeal in songs they themselves know by heart. They will find her hard to follow in pieces unfamiliar to them. For her execution is as that of a pianist of light and fleet touch. It is not at all adapted to making expositions of what is unknown to hearers. It is effective only in revealing that which is remote and hidden. Especially impressive is her use of the half-voice; and in the half-voice she gave her memorable interpretation of the "Erlking."

Some might be inclined to regard her employment of light tone as a mannerism. But they would have to admit that, mannerism or not, it is used from choice; for the full voice is available at any time, as the forceful reading yesterday of the Alexandre Georges number, "Hymn to the Sun," proved. This soprano indeed has complete command over vocal dynamics; and she holds this command through an extraordinarily wide range. There was nothing in her recital that disclosed technical weakness in any part of her scale. The registers were all rich in sound and flexible in action and they had uncommon equipoise.

Through her tone, light or loud, the melodies of the masters gleam in elemental beauty, and the vocal line of each composer has its individuality. Gounod, Fauré, Loeffler and Chausson on the French side of her recital list and Schubert, Schumann and Brahms on the German side were shown at their native musical value with almost relentless certainty.

An unusually finely trained singer and an accompanist equal to her requirements gave this program, establishing very likely for some time to come the interpretative standard in the unsurpassed French style.

## MUSIC NEWS

Carpenter's "Perambulator" suite is to be played at next week's Symphony concert. Josef Malkin, the violoncellist, is to have a solo number, the Saint-Saëns concerto for violoncello in A minor. John P. Marshall will assist, presenting the Rheinberger concerto for organ, two horns and string orchestra. The "Magic Flute" overture is the short number on the program.

Tomorrow afternoon Miss Ruth Deyo appears as soloist at the Symphony concert, presenting the Tchaikovsky piano concerto in B flat minor. On the program are Debussy's "La Mer" and Haydn's symphony in E flat, No. 1.

Other concerts in the calendar include: "The Beatitudes," the Cecilia Society tonight in Jordan hall.

Historic piano recital, Chopin program, Ossip Gabrilowitch, Saturday afternoon, Jordan hall.

Piano recital by Mr. Paderewski Sunday afternoon, Symphony hall.

Performances of the "Messiah," Handel and Haydn Society, evenings of Dec. 26 and 27, Symphony hall.

Vigil recital by Fritz Kreisler, afternoon of Jan. 2, Symphony hall.

Piano recital by Mme. Ethel Leginska, afternoon of Jan. 7, Jordan hall, with the following program: Organ toccata in D minor, Bach-Busoni; sonata in F minor, Brahms; "Souvenir d'Italie" and heroic, Liszt; "Rhapsodie VIII," and "Rigoletto" fantasia, Liszt.

## OSVALD SIREN GIVES LECTURE ON AIM OF ART

"Primitive and Modern Art" Discussed at Fogg Museum and Standards of Appreciation Are Constructively Regarded

Prof. Osvald Sirén of the University of Stockholm spoke on "Primitive and Modern Art" at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Wednesday evening. His remarks were in effect as follows:

Most people are indifferent to the works of the primitive masters, believing that these works have little connection with what is today called art. They look upon these paintings as childish, only of historical interest at best. This judgment is passed in the light of the popular conception of art as realistic illusion, a judgment resting upon the presumption that an artist has merit in proportion to his command of the technique of exact imitation of the externals of nature, and that the real mission of art is to give satisfactory imitations of nature.

This attitude of regarding art as description is characteristic of much popular impression today. We see it in certain orchestral and operatic works, which are not so much expression of emotion as they are representations of a sequence of natural external facts, such as domestic scenes or landscapes, competing with the art of narrative in an endeavor to describe. Is it an antiquated notion that art appeals to the heart rather than to the mind? That imagination is above material things? A large number of persons look upon music in the light of description, and this attitude is characteristic of that toward painting, an art which is in a worse case. It is not easy to divert music, and there is a larger proportion of musical culture than of art culture in any other form. Again, bad music is more annoying than bad painting.

Mozart's music can hardly be considered in the light of logic, materially, or even intellectually. Rather does it free us from intellectual states, release moods more profound and intangible for the limitation of words; imparting vibrations in the form of tone, rhythm and harmony without the hindrance by the confines of language; in a word, speaking a universal language unhampered in its effect by the conditions of material existence. Music in its simplest form expresses the life of the imagination and pays no heed to material phenomena as such.

Now Victorian painting was the acme of agreeable externalization, picturesque depiction of pretty faces. "Is it like," then, became the standard of conventional art criticism. The only difficulty with this standard is that few persons, apart from trained artists, really know what nature looks like. All others share a vague and generalized idea of what nature looks like. For practical purposes few of us ever really see any object except useless pretty objects. Test yourself by trying to describe the door through which you pass daily, or the wallpaper that provides the background for the furniture and pictures in your rooms. When an artist can really see nature and depict her, like Monet, the result is indignantly rejected by many on the ground that the painting is not like nature. Monet's deeply sincere work was long regarded as humbug, whereas a single tour of unbiased observation in the woods and fields would have proved that this artist saw truly the play and color of light.

A theory of painting based on imitation of the externals of nature involves acceptance of works representative of what is already familiar, whereas art should be concerned, one feels, in the search for the inner meaning, a pastime for the imagination. Observation of the external facts of nature is practical and may be acquired from textbooks. To the mystic no less than the artist, no value attaches to external facts as such; they are merely means to an end of symbolic revelation of the inner reality. The painter cannot, like the composer, translate his emotions directly into vibrations; he must use pattern, emotional color values and above all line to express rhythm values, which are but the sequence of impulses essential to all art expression.

In using line, of course, he divides his work somewhat between the emotional value and bare necessities of representation. The artist of skill depicts thought, and expresses the unseen. His work arouses an ecstasy like to music, an ecstasy more intense than it is possible to arouse by description. The artist is concerned only in contemplating objects which will react on him strongly, and these objects may be superficially ugly as well as superficially beautiful. This artist perceives in form not the surface merely, but the essence, the inner character of form. This is what the Greeks did before the transition to the final period, in their temples and statues. These works arouse the same emotion as a bit of ancient Persian faience, classic Chinese pottery, a Romanesque facade. These works impart an aesthetic impression that is in no way dependent upon nature.

So the early primitives were not concerned in expressing the outward aspects of their madonnas and other religious themes, but with giving expression. They were not expressing religious emotions strictly speaking, but the emotions of a life deepened by religious devotion. Until the sixth century art had lived on the crumbs from the ancient Greek and Roman tables. Then came the great renaissance in the

twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Deeply moved, the artists sought to express their feelings in forms almost abstract, using the elements of composition to their fullest, but with little regard to exact imitation of the externals of their models. Form was significant not as representation of the outside, but as expression of the inner meaning. Look at the sixteenth century Italian mosaics done in brilliant masses of color against a background of gold, and enclosed in rigid paneling lines, using light and shade scarcely ever in any relation to nature.

In the antique frescoes we see the same denatured methods, with only the essentials used to guide and arouse aesthetic reactions in the observer. Of course this style tended to stiffen into formalism in the hands of imitators, but those who really felt the inner stirring produced nothing that may just be called formalism.

Though not realistic, this art was not romantic in the conventional sense, since romance is generally understood to mean something built upon reproduction rather than imagination. This art is based on the high imaginative fact that objects are not what they appear, nor is it naturalistic as we understand the term today. It is art as it has been from the beginning.

The impressionists, culminating in Monet, brought naturalism to its culmination. Cézanne was the real modern innovator, the first to break through the crust of painting theory based on the representation of externals. While his works are often more notable for their vision than their achievement, many of his paintings are classic in their harmony. He saw ecstatically, and whether the field was abundant or waste, it served his purpose if it stimulated his imagination. His work is in sympathy with great art of all time, and is akin therefore to the Italian primitives and their precursors.

The so-called futurists are mostly more talented in theory than practice, but they represent a precious tendency and impulse, the impulse to paint the thing as it affects them, not merely as it appears; an impulse to impart, not merely to describe.

## BOSTON STRING QUARTET PLAYS AT JORDAN HALL

JORDAN HALL.—First concert of its season by the Boston string quartet, Sylvain Noack, first violin; Otto Roth, second violin; Emilie Féris, viola; Alvin Schroeder, violoncello; Ethel Cole, piano, assisting artist; evening of Dec. 15. The program: Quartet, E-flat major, op. 51, Dvorák; trio, op. 101, for piano, violin and cello, Johannes Brahms; quartet, G major, W. A. Mozart.

When the four members of this quartet elected to form their organization, they modestly hoped that in a few years they would be able to play together with some degree of interpretative sense. They realized the long, wearisome and obstructed path before a string quartet, and with a reasonable assurance of permanence in their personnel they gladly undertook the enterprise. Last year one public performance hardly gave opportunity to judge of their achievement. Perhaps it might be well to await other appearances before attempting to put this group in its place with relation to other organizations playing chamber music. However, the first concert this year gives chance for noting great and gratifying progress along the road.

The outstanding feature of the ensemble now is the subordination of the outer instruments, the first violin and cello and the prominence of the inside tone from the second violin and viola. Especially does the viola sound forth, causing a quality of sound unusual in quartet playing. There is, of course, improvement in unity of expression and evidently hard work had been done on the nuances of the pieces played last night. There is no hint of a forced tone and emphasis is never attained at the expense of smoothness. Mr. Noack's left hand, however, behaved better than his right last night, for some scratching was in evidence.

Of the familiar program the Brahms trio was best received and the playing of Mrs. Cole at the piano was a joy. Full-bodied and warm, her tone blended admirably with violin and cello, making a resultant of power and great beauty but under complete control and never overbalancing the other instruments. There is a special nobility, even for Brahms, in this trio, and it was so conceived by the players.

## AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

When interviewers went to ask Denman Thompson how many times he had played Josh Whitcomb in "The Old Homestead," he would reply, "My boy, how many seeds has a fig?" The play circled the globe thrice and in the old Academy of Music in New York alone it cleared \$150,000 in four years at popular prices. Now countless patrons of the film drama are to see their own version of the piece, since Frank Thompson, son of Denman, has granted Famous Players-Paramount pictures permission to immortalize it on the screen. Mr. Thompson at first hesitated to give the play over to picture purposes. His consent includes the privilege of using the old home in Swanzy, so closely associated with the play, for the staging of some of the scenes.

Robert Jones, whose setting for "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" was one of the charms of that piece, has designed the scenery for "The Devil's Garden," the dramatization by Edith Willis of W. B. Maxwell's novel of the same name, which will be presented at the Harris theater in New York, Dec. 27.

The Players' League will hold a reception in the Toy ball room Friday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Harrison Bennett will be the special guest and sing a group of songs.

## HAUPTMANN PLAY, "THE WEAVERS," IS GIVEN IN ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

GARDEN THEATRE, New York.—"The Weavers," a drama in five acts, by Gerhart Hauptmann, translated by Mary Morison, produced by The Modern Stage and The American People's theater, under the personal supervision of Emanuel Reicher and the stage direction of Augustin Duncan, opening of Dec. 14. The cast: Dreissiger, fustian manufacturer..... Frank Bertrand Pfeiffer, his manager..... Frank Bertrand Weisel, a publican..... Kraft Walton Mrs. Weisel, his wife..... Katherine Herbert Old Baumert, a weaver..... Adolph Link Mother Baumert, his wife..... Isabel Merson August, their son..... Jack Howard Emma, their daughter..... Edith Sherwood Bertha, their daughter..... Louise Berggren Fritz, Emma's son..... Henry Quinn Old Ansoorge, cottage-owner and weaver..... Emanuel Reicher Old Hulse, a weaver..... Augustin Duncan Soos Hulse, his wife..... Katherine Herbert Gottlieb, his son..... Boyd Clark Louise, Gottlieb's wife..... Edith Randolph Helsing, a rag dealer..... Maurice Cass Becker, a blacksmith..... Frank Peters Moritz Jaeger, discharged soldier..... Rupert Harvey A Traveling Salesman..... Arvid Paulson Weisel, a publican..... Kraft Walton Mrs. Weisel, his wife..... Katherine Herbert Old Baumert, a weaver..... Adolph Link Mother Baumert, his wife..... Isabel Merson August, their son..... Jack Howard Emma, their daughter..... Edith Sherwood Bertha, their daughter..... Louise Berggren Fritz, Emma's son..... Henry Quinn Old Ansoorge, cottage-owner and weaver..... Emanuel Reicher Old Hulse, a weaver..... Augustin Duncan Soos Hulse, his wife..... Katherine Herbert Gottlieb, his son..... Boyd Clark Louise, Gottlieb's wife..... Edith Randolph Helsing, a rag dealer..... Maurice Cass Becker, a blacksmith..... Frank Peters Moritz Jaeger, discharged soldier..... Rupert Harvey

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## There Is No More Satisfactory Christmas Gift

than a nice Fur Coat or a Set of

## FURS

Bearing the LAMSON & HUBBARD Trade Mark

Which insures good value and satisfaction to the wearer

Our Prices Are Most Reasonable and Within the Reach of All.

## Lamson & Hubbard

92 Bedford Street, Boston



## ADOPTION URGED OF S. B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

American Woman Suffrage Association Appeals to Senate Woman Suffrage Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate woman suffrage committee today were besought by a large delegation of the American Woman Suffrage Association to act favorably on the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution. The hearing was held in the large hearing room of the Senate office building. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw presiding. Tomorrow the committee will hear a delegation of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

An arraignment of the United States as unfit to mediate between the warring nations of Europe because it denies justice to its own women marked the farewell speech of Dr. Shaw, retiring president, before the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"No one will deny," said Dr. Shaw, "that the real cause of the war was the injustice and selfishness which permits governments, as well as individuals, to ignore their obligations and duties to each other. But can the United States be said to be in a superior position? How can it plead for justice in Europe when it denies justice to its own women? How can it claim that written agreements between nations are binding, when it violates the fundamental ideas of its own national constitution, which declares that the right of the citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state? Is it true that the United States constitution, too, is but a scrap of paper to be repudiated at will?"

When Dr. Shaw concluded, amid great applause, the association amended its by-laws to make her permanent honorary president. She has served for 12 years.

A petition from the convention delegates was presented to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, asking her to accept the presidency. She said she would accept it if the Empire state campaign committee, of which she is chairman, consented.

A union of the different associations of women working in the interests of women's suffrage is urged by some of those prominent in the movement. Miss Zona Gale proposed on Wednesday that the national association and the congressional union be amalgamated. This proposition is to be acted upon today.

## E. W. KINSLEY POST ELECTS

E. W. Kinsley post No. 13, G. A. R., elected officers last evening as follows: Maj. C. B. Amory, commander; Henry G. Weston, senior vice-commander; George W. States, junior vice-commander; John W. Small, surgeon; the Rev. E. A. Horton, chaplain; Peter J. Rooney, officer of the day; Orrin Bent, officer of the guard. These comrades were chosen delegates to the department encampment: Frank E. Orcutt, James N. Simpson, E. Parker Browne, William E. Murdock.

## USEFUL GIFTS BENCHES

\$7 to \$25.00  
\$10 with 20 Tools

Tool Chests and Cabinets  
\$1.00 to \$25.00

HANDY TOOL BOX \$1.00

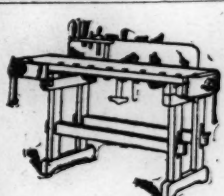
Electric Utensils Chafing Dishes Sleds

Skates Cutlery Hardware

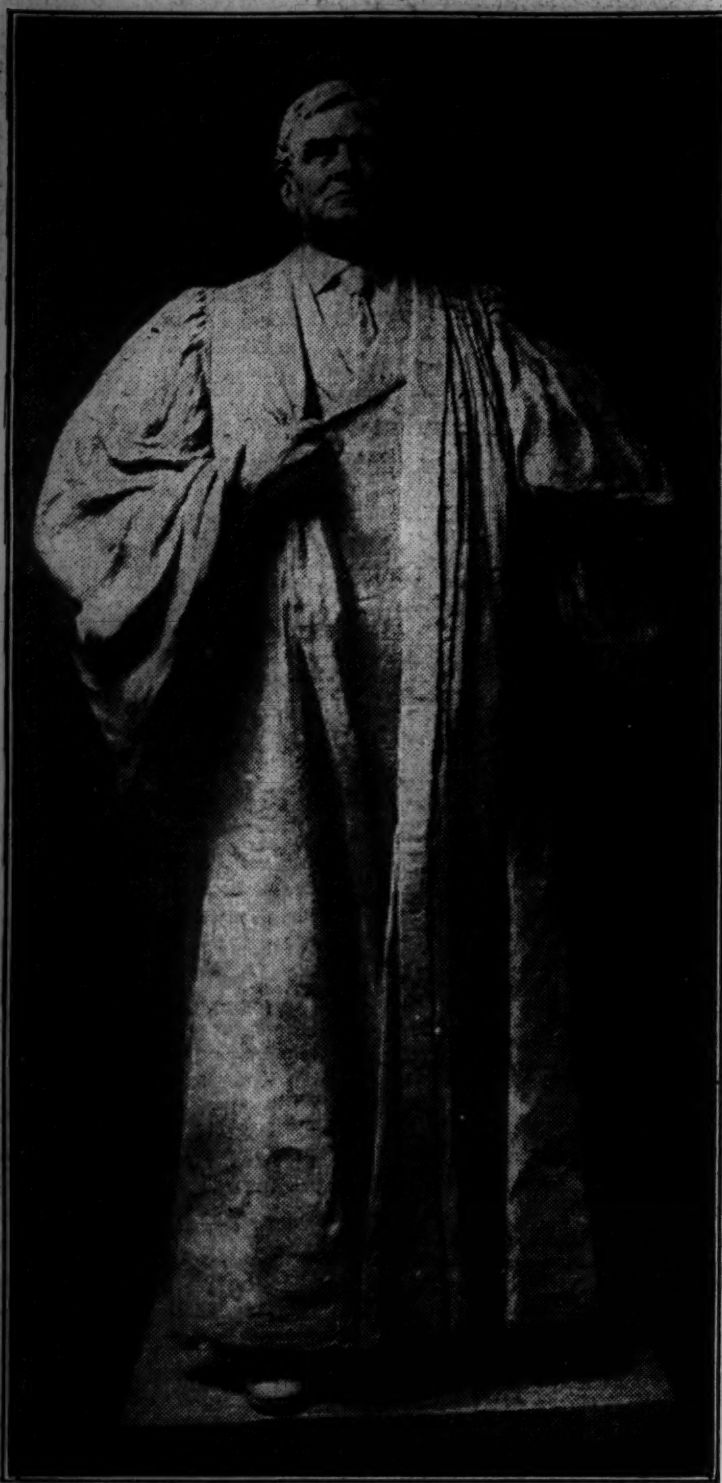
Gillette and Auto Strop Razors

Chandler & Barber Co.

122-128 Summer St., Boston







(From photograph by A. W. Elson &amp; Co., Boston)

**Bela Pratt's new Phillips Brooks statue**

Without appealing to the general public, efforts will be made by the committee in charge to raise funds sufficient for the new Phillips Brooks statue which has been modeled by Bela Pratt and is now ready to be cast in bronze.

The committee is headed by Edward R. Warren, chairman, Myron E. Pierce, secretary, and Lorin F. Deland, treasurer. Completed and set up, the statue will cost about \$35,000. No site has yet been selected, but the plan is to erect the work in some corner of the old Boston which Phillips Brooks loved.

Although Mr. Pratt saw Phillips Brooks but once and then caught only a single glimpse as the bishop stood preaching in a church on Madison avenue, New

York, it is said that he caught the simplicity and dignity which were characteristic of his subject and has reproduced them in the pose of the statue.

The statue shows the bishop in the attitude most familiar to those who heard him from the pulpit or platform, and it is received with a general expression of satisfaction by all who view the model.

**EVERETT HAS EXHIBIT**

EVERETT, Mass.—Under the auspices of the Board of Trade an industrial exhibition was opened in Whittier halls yesterday. The exhibition was known as the "Made in Everett" exhibition, and while all of the manufacturers did not enter exhibits of their products a large majority participated.

**DAWES HOTEL FOR UNEMPLOYED SOON TO OPEN**

Sometime in January the new Dawes hotel for men temporarily out of work, will be ready for occupancy. This hotel, on Pine street, near Washington street in the South End will be operated on lines of the Dawes hotel in Chicago. The men will have comfortable beds at 10 or 15 cents a night, with a well cooked meal for about 10 cents, making the total cost only 20 or 25 cents a night.

The hotel will have 500 beds with a full capacity of 625. A man may register for the night only, for it is the intention to benefit as many as possible but if there is room he may come back several nights and must register each time he comes.

Each man must be in the hotel at 10:15 or not at all and can not go out after that time unless he has a very good reason.

The prices for certain items on the bill of fare are as follows: Meat hash or beans, three cents; coffee, with milk and sugar, two cents; mutton stew and bread, three cents; soup with bread, two cents; baked beans and bread, three cents; pie, all kinds, three cents.

The Dawes hotel was planned by Brown & Walcott, architects, of Chicago and is being built under the direction of Roy E. Travis, construction superintendent of the Dawes hotels, at a cost of \$100,000.

**SHIP BOARD URGED FOR TRADE REVIVAL**

A permanent shipping board of five men experienced in shipping and overseas trade was urged by Robert H. Patchin of New York, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, before the members of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at their dinner at the Hotel Somerset last evening.

Mr. Patchin said that the council believes that the board which it asks Congress to establish should "recommend to Congress such revision and modernization of United States laws relating to shipping as it deems necessary, and shall permanently discharge all the functions of the federal government relating thereto."

In addition to the address of Mr. Patchin the members heard Henry A. Holder of Peabody and S. S. Brill, former special agent of the United States department of commerce, who gave practical overseas trade talks.

**HARVARD'S TOTAL REGISTRATION IS 4716**

The registration at Harvard College and graduate schools this year was announced yesterday as 4716 students, of which number 37 hail from Canada, 22 from China and 10 from Japan. Many other foreign countries are represented on the roster. Despite an increased enrollment of 309 this year, the number of students having their home in Massachusetts has decreased from 1904 in 1914 to 1865 in 1915. New York, with 454 students, ranks next in numbers to Massachusetts. Of the cities and towns, the ranking is as follows: Boston 435, Cambridge 254, New York 231, Brookline 127 and Chicago 66.

**A Yuletide Message for Ye Hostess****Table Linen For Christmas**

There's something so hospitable and comfortable about fine Table Linen, Doilies, Centrepieces—that's what makes them so eminently fitting as holiday offerings to the housewife.

**Here Are Just a Few Sample Offers in Table Dressings:****PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS**

In a wonderful assortment of new, very desirable patterns:

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Size 2x2 yards, each  | 2.50 |
| Size 2x2 yards, each  | 4.00 |
| Size 2x2 yards, each  | 6.00 |
| Size 2x2½ yards, each | 3.50 |
| Size 2x2½ yards, each | 5.00 |
| Size 2x3 yards, each  | 6.00 |

**TABLE NAPKINS**

|                                           |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| Heavy Durable Damask Napkins, dozen       | 2.75  |
| 24-Inch Double Damask Napkins, dozen      | 4.50  |
| 24-Inch Double Damask Napkins, dozen      | 7.50  |
| 27-Inch Fine Double Damask Napkins, dozen | 10.00 |

**TEA TABLE LINENS**

|                                         |               |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins, dozen   | 3.00 to 12.50 |
| Cluny Lace Centerpieces, each           | 1.25 to 15.00 |
| Cluny Lace Scarfs, each                 | 2.25 to 18.00 |
| Madeira Embroidered Tea Napkins, dozen  | 6.00 to 20.00 |
| Madeira Embroidered Lunch Sets, per set | 4.00 to 45.00 |
| Arabian Lace Centerpieces, each         | 1.25 to 18.00 |
| Arabian Lace Scarfs, each               | 3.50 to 6.00  |

**DAMASK BY THE YARD**

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| 70-Inch Heavy Satin Damask, per yard       | 1.00 |
| 72-Inch Double Satin Damask, per yard      | 1.50 |
| 72-Inch Double Satin Damask, per yard      | 1.75 |
| 72-Inch Fine Double Satin Damask, per yard | 2.25 |

**SPECIAL**

Madeira Embroidered Tea Napkins, all linen, several different patterns. Per dozen.

**6.00****TOWELS AND BATH MATS**

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Towels and Bath Mats, each                    | 20c         |
| Heavy Huckaback Towels, each                  | 25c         |
| Hemstitched Huck Towels, fancy borders, each  | 37½c        |
| Hemstitched Damask and Huckaback Towels, each | 50c         |
| Hemstitched Individual Huck Towels, each      | 25c         |
| Hemstitched Individual Huck Towels, each      | 50c         |
| Heavy Turkish Towels, each                    | 25c         |
| Heavy Turkish Towels, each                    | 50c         |
| Bath Mats in Assorted Patterns, each          | 50c to 4.00 |

**SPECIAL**

Very fine hemstitched Huckaback Towels. While they last, each

**62½c****Gifts of Dainty Superior Charm and Usefulness in****Beautiful Art Novelties for Christmas Gifts**

A fetching yet novel addition to woman's dressing table or her boudoir outfit is always dear to her heart. And its daily and ever enjoyable use keeps fresh the source from which it came—long after Christmas Day has passed into history.

**A Truly Beautiful Array of**

|              |             |                 |                |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Candy Boxes  | Glove Boxes | Veil Boxes      | Hair Pin Boxes |
| Powder Boxes | Trays       | Pin Cushions    | Hat Stands     |
| Opera Bags   | Pillows     | Work Baskets    | Book Ends      |
| Desk Sets    | Rose Jars   | Perfume Bottles |                |

**Gifts Novel Yet Not Bizarre—Popular Yet Not Commonplace—**

Imported and Domestic Gold Lace and Ribbon Trimmed Novelties.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Powder Boxes                  | 75c to 1.75   |
| Work Baskets                  | 75c to 1.50   |
| Pin Cushions                  | 75c to 3.00   |
| Powder Box and Puff           | 50c to 75c    |
| Candy Boxes                   | 1.25 to 6.00  |
| Trays                         | 1.25 to 5.00  |
| Hair Receivers and Puff Boxes |               |
| Hat Pin Holders, Pin Cushions | 3.25 to 5.00  |
| Opera Bags                    | 1.75 to 15.00 |
| Hat Pin Holders               | 3.25          |
| Hair Pin Tray, box filled     | 5.00          |
| Hat Stands                    | 5.00          |
| Round Pillows                 | 7.50          |
| Pin Cushions                  | 1.50 to 2.25  |

Paris Models Made in America—Lace and Flower Trimmed.

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Fancy Opera Bags             | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| Trays                        | 1.25         |
| Comb, Mirror and Brush       | 10.50        |
| Hat Stand                    | 5.00         |
| Picture Frames               | 4.50         |
| Mirror Puff Box, with puff   | 1.50         |
| Glove and Handkerchief Boxes | 5.00 to 6.00 |
| Hat Pin Holders              | 3.00         |
| Hat Brushes                  | 1.00 to 1.75 |
| Glove and Handkerchief Boxes | 1.75         |
| Veil Boxes                   | 2.25         |

Brocaded Moire Novelties in Rose, Dubarry, Gold and Blue Shades.

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Glass Bottom Tray Boxes | 2.25 to 3.75  |
| Hair Pin Boxes, filled  | 85c to 1.75   |
| Pin Cushions            | 85c to 1.75   |
| Utility Boxes           | 1.50 to 3.50  |
| Revolving Book Racks    | 7.00          |
| Writing Cabinets        | 5.00          |
| Sewing Cabinets, fitted | 5.00          |
| Book Ends               | 1.75          |
| Desk Sets               | 3.75 to 10.00 |
| Scrap Baskets           | 2.25 to 7.50  |
| Perfume Bottles         | 2.25          |
| Rose Jars               | 1.50          |

Fancy Articles in cretonnes, silks, ribbons and tapestry.

|                                                    |              |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Candy Boxes                                        | 1.00 to 1.25 |
| Handkerchief Bags                                  | 25c to 1.50  |
| Sewing and Darning                                 | 25c to 1.50  |
| Coat Hangers                                       | 50c to 1.50  |
| Round Boudoir Pillows                              | 3.00         |
| Round Silk Hassock Pillows                         | 5.00         |
| Couch Rolls                                        | 3.00 to 6.50 |
| College Pillows                                    | 2.00 to 7.50 |
| Fancy Leather Table Mats                           | 35c to 6.50  |
| Imported Pin Cushion Dolls                         | 2.50 to 3.25 |
| Hand Embroidered Pillows, filled, large assortment | 4.50         |

**Beautiful Boudoir Outfit for Debutante**

Folding Desk, in rose and white enamel, with fittings 25.00  
French Dresser, in rose and white enamel, with folding mirrors 45.00

Chair to match 7.50  
Hat Stand, Mirror, Comb, Brush, Tray, Jar and Vase to match. 13.75

Complete for **91.25**

**TOYS, TOYS, TOYS!** The largest Toy Store in New England—one of the largest Toy Stores in the whole world is now filled every day with thousands upon thousands of delighted children visitors. Be sure and bring the youngsters to see the thousands of toys and games, and visit the Doll Parlor and the famous Mother Goose Fair.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

**Jordan Marsh Company**

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

The Store That's Filled with the Spirit of Christmas

**THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD**

There has never been a time in the history of education in India when the subject of the education of girls has received so much attention as is now being bestowed upon it by all members of Indian society who have their country's welfare in thought. Commenting on the memorial on female education in India which was numerously and influentially signed in London before being submitted to Austen Chamberlain, the secretary of state for India, an Indian journal gives the following figures from the latest educational statistics:

"There were in 1912-1913 in India (population 315,000,000) a total of 5,400,000 pupils in Indian schools. Of these about 950,000 were girls—roughly, one girl to about every six boys under instruction. The vast majority of these (892,000) were in primary schools; learning the elements, that is to say, along with their little brothers. Of the 832,000, rather more than 420,000 were learning from printed books in the vernaculars. The remaining were being taught without books, by means of the primitive expedients familiar in the east from time immemorial. The numbers of girls in institutions of higher grades were given as follows: Middle schools, 48,252; high schools, 18,515; colleges, 414. There were six colleges for Indian girls, with a total of only 124 students; the remainder of the collegiate students being attendants at institutions for youths.

A typical girl's college is the old established Bethune College in Calcutta, which had 40 students. In all there were 16,073 schools for girls, as against 12,440 in 1907. The percentage of girls attending school to those of school-going age was 5.1, and it varied strikingly from province to province. Thus, while in Burma (a land of comparatively free womanhood) it was 8.9, and in Bombay 7.8. In the United Provinces it was only 1.2. In Madras and elsewhere there is no strong prejudice against keeping girls at school beyond the primary stage; but in the northwest it is an almost universal rule that they are taken away before the ninth year. This is the main reason for the extremely low percentage of literacy among adult women. In 1910 it was 10 per 1000 for the whole female population."

The reports of the secretary and dean of Yale University, recently published in connection with the president's annual report of that institution, reveals some

significant facts. The distribution of students is taken up in a comparative manner with Harvard, and it is found that Yale has 40.8 per cent of its student body drawn from outside of the New England section, while Harvard has 46.4, and Princeton 35.5 per cent of its students from outside the central eastern division. The South is being more widely represented each year in the number of boys she is sending to complete their education at this northern university, and it is hoped by Yale that each year will see a greater increase from this section.

Dean Jones reports that of the 48 men eligible to elect the honor courses to go into effect the coming year, 27 have elected these courses in preference to the ordinary requirements of junior and senior years. In connection with undergraduate scholarship, it is shown in this report that both in their attainment of honors and in their freedom of conditions the students prepared exclusively at public high schools are making better records than those who are prepared at private schools. To provide for the development of a deeper college loyalty and a better moral tone among the members of the freshman class in the scientific school, a plan has been put into effect to provide these latter with first choice of dormitories, as is the plan in the college. Yale is noted for the work of its bureau of appointments, and especially for the self-help department of the bureau. During the past year over 600 of the 621 men who applied for work did a total of 2007 individual items of work, and reported total earnings of \$19,648.33.

The council of religious education has been spending a year in investigating the training and the supply of professional workers in religious education in colleges, universities and other bodies. The results of their investigations lead to the conclusion that a new educational profession is springing up in the United States. The following facts give a partial summary of the data gained by these various surveys, and will be a surprise to those who have not investigated the subject. It is found that the total number of persons known to be employed as specialized workers in various branches of religious education is approximately 1582. These workers are distributed among various educational and religious bodies, the colleges and universities reporting 45 teachers giving

whole or part time to teaching religion. Among the universities, or theological seminaries having university connections, included in the reports, 20 have departmental libraries of religious educational literature; seven recognize this branch of education among their major subjects; six give a master's degree in religious education and three a doctor's degree. It was also found that very inadequate preparation had been made by many of these instructors for the new profession, due largely to the sudden demand which has risen in recent years for such training. Only a third of the 45 college and university teachers of this subject have had any specific preparatory training for their work, while among at least 50 per cent of the seminaries which attempt to teach in a thorough manner this topic, only a small proportion possess teachers competent, according to the council's report, for extensive and technical instruction. Summer schools have arisen in different parts of the country to assist in supplying this need. The council also found that there was a waste of energy and money through the lack of coordination and wise direction, especially for the voluntary workers in this educational field.

College scholarships are awarded by the New York state department of education to the number of 750, each scholarship entitling the holder to receive \$100 a year for a period of four years, as an aid in his college course. The scholarship permits him to go to the college of his choice within the state provided the institution is of the approved standard. Scholarships are awarded to pupils on the basis of their average standing, which is gathered each summer from the records of the state educational department. Five scholarships are awarded annually to each county for each assembly district therein.

The present year there have been awarded scholarships to 361 men and to 377 women, Cornell receiving 171, Hunter 114, Syracuse 69, College of the City of New York 63, Columbia in its New York state college for teachers 53, and Barnard 38. The remainder of the scholarships have gone in smaller numbers to the other institutions of the state, the larger numbers of the remainder being given to Rochester, Vassar, Elmira, New York University, Adelphi and Union Colleges.



## TRUTH THE GOAL OF ADVERTISING CLUBS OF WORLD

Rapid Growth of Association and Excellent Results of Its Work in Interests of Pure and Lawful Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Representatives of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World appeared recently before the federal trade commission in the interests of pure and lawful publicity. This visit centers attention on prospective advertising legislation and on the part which the association is taking in the extensive movement. The vigilance committee—the militant, corrective, cooperative feature of the association—has its headquarters in this city, and from its general offices are sent recommendations and advice to the many branches and bureaus throughout the country. The work of the committee has been followed with such splendid results that expansion is necessary.

Truth in advertising is the goal toward which the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World are working through their national vigilance committee, the local vigilance committees, and through cooperation with other business men's organizations. In ten years the association has grown from a few hundred to almost 14,000 members. Full legislative and governing powers of the association are vested in the executive committee of 15 men. Affiliated as an integral and important part is the national commission, made up of 14 branches of organized advertising: national advertisers, retail advertisers, magazines, newspapers, billboard companies, trade and farm journals and others.

The international association is using the machinery of its vigilance work to eliminate deception in advertising, and is enjoying the cooperation of the post-office department. Information of unfair competition practiced by persons engaged in interstate business by means of untrue, deceptive or misleading advertising, is being gathered by the association and will be presented to the federal trade commission.

Merle Siderer of Indianapolis, chairman of the national vigilance committee, says: "The work of the local vigilance committee or better-advertising bureau, includes investigation of advertising questioned by subscribers to the bureau, or by consumers, to ascertain whether or not misstatements are made, and if they are, to obtain the cooperation of the advertiser in correcting them. If such reports are not justified, the bureau's duty is to remove the unjustified suspicion of the complainant. Where this work is done on a systematic business basis, a secretary is employed by the bureau to make investigations, secure correction of misstatements and make reports to the bureau's financial subscribers. The system is in some respects like a credit-rating agency, and a reporting service is held to subscribers similar to that of Dun or Bradstreet."

These bureaus to secure better advertising, established in various cities throughout the United States, are active. The vigilance bureau of the Minneapolis Advertising Forum, financed by retailers, jobbers and manufacturers, has been working effectively to improve the advertising of that community. This work has cost about \$3500 annually. The president of one of the largest retail stores of that city says that the work of the bureau has added at least 20 per cent to the value of all advertising in Minneapolis. Strong commendation of the accomplishments of this bureau come from many of the representative merchants of that city, and from the Retail Merchants Association.

Advertisers of Milwaukee, Wis., have

## SOMERVILLE HAS PENSION PROBLEM

Mayor Z. E. Cliff of Somerville has two pension problems to solve, the city solicitor, Frank W. Kaan, ruling that Arthur Murley, for a half century a city employee, is not entitled to draw pension, and the mayor having suspended from the pension list the name of James J. Pollard, formerly a Somerville policeman, and now chief of the Wakefield police, pending an investigation of his eligibility.

The ruling relative to Mr. Murley is based on the contention that he retired from active service as a foreman, while the statute applies only to laborers in the city employ. Mayor Cliff said: "I intend to try and get the man a pension even if I have to go to the Legislature to get it."

Chief Pollard has been receiving a weekly pension of \$10.50 from Somerville and for several years has been drawing a salary of \$1200 from Wakefield. The mayor believes that the chief may not draw pension from one city while receiving compensation from another.

### JEWISH WOMEN TO MEET

There will be a meeting next Monday evening of the Boston Council of Jewish Women, at which Miss Kallen, a director of children's art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will make an address. The program is under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. Wyzanski.

### TEAMSTER'S STRIKE SETTLED

LYNN, Mass.—About 100 teamsters, employed by nine express companies, who went on strike yesterday morning voted last night to return to work today after their employers have signed new agreements providing for an increase of \$1 a week to all classes of teamsters.

## BEST INTERESTS TO BE TEST FOR FREE PHILIPPINES

(Continued from page one)

ment. Some of the principal recommendations were:

Change in preamble as before stated. Removal of prohibition against polygamy, because it would require armed force to carry it out in the Moro country. Removal of requirement for uniform rule of taxation, because of certain admissible exemptions.

Reduce voting age from 20 to 18 to include many educated boys. Filipino boys mature at least three years earlier than Americans, he said. Other changes relating to suffrage and elections were proposed.

Less frequent elections, every three years instead of biennially. Elections now are quadrennial.

Reduce size of Senate, 12 instead of 24 as proposed. It is now nine. It would bring out better men and be cheaper, he argues.

Elect resident commissioners by the Legislature, as at present, instead of by popular vote, as proposed. Expense and time to campaign the 3000 islands of the archipelago would be prohibitive, he says.

Wants Governor-General to assign duties to Vice-Governor, instead of having it specified that the Vice-Governor shall be in charge of education, health and non-Christian tribes. This would make it possible for these duties to devolve upon Filipinos and that is just what the committee wants to avoid, it being deemed necessary to intrust these matters to Americans as yet.

Governors of non-Christian tribes should be appointed by Governor-General, instead of under a bureau.

Appointment of directors of civil service by Governor-General instead of by President.

Certain salary changes. On the latter point General McIntyre gave it as his opinion that the salary of the Governor-General should be \$24,000, instead of the proposed \$18,000, as long as the office is held by an American; or half that amount when held by a native, as it costs an American twice as much to live there as it does a native who has his business and home there. Governor-General Harrison is spending \$1000 a month more than his salary, he said.

"That is his fault," remarked Senator Kenyon.

"Well, his predecessor did it," replied General McIntyre.

"Then that was his fault," said Senator Kenyon.

"The standard has been set," continued the general, "and the people of the island expect it. If he should not do it he would lose prestige."

General McIntyre said the feeling of the Filipinos toward Americans had much improved in two years because of the growing confidence in the good intentions of the American government. The pending legislation, he said, had done much to encourage this good feeling, though the increase in Filipino representation on the commission had little effect.

The reports that the Filipinos and Moros cannot get along together and that the Moros do not respect them is "myth," he said. It was the Moros' fear of American force that bred their respect, he said, and the Filipinos, with equal force could command equal respect. The past two years have been the quietest ever known in the Moro country, he said, there having been no unusual uprising since the troops were withdrawn; order is being maintained by the Filipino police constabulary, with American officers.

Japanese immigration to the islands is negligible, the general said, there being only about 3000 Japanese there. The reasons were chiefly that the Japanese prefer their own latitude to a tropical climate and that they could not get large areas of land for colonization. The Japanese government is probably not interested itself in the Philippines as a place for colonization, he said, and their difference in religion (Filipinos being Christians) prevents rapid assimilation.

The Chinese, on the contrary, he said, are much more numerous—about 40,000 on the islands—and they intermarry considerably with the Filipinos, the children being hardly distinguishable from the Filipino children.

Though most of the committee senators showed a disposition to finish the parings in order to report the bill Saturday and get it on the Senate calendar for consideration immediately after the holiday recess, others, especially Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, expressed the desire to call other witnesses and hoped that free discussion of the bill would not be curtailed by the majority.

Chairman Hitchcock said it was the opinion of the Democrats that the bill had been thoroughly considered last session and little further time need be taken now.

### NORTH END MEN ELECT

The annual election of officers of the North End Improvement Association was held last night. James V. Donnarumma, editor of the Gazette del Massachusetts, the Italian organ of this state, was a prominent figure in ward 6, was chosen president. His opponent was Alexander Vaccaro, a Republican leader of the district. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, J. P. DeLaurieres; second vice-president, Representative Felix Marcella; secretary, Representative-elect Vincent Brogna; and treasurer, Charles Raffi.

### ECONOMIC CLUB TO DINE

"America's Obligation and Opportunity in Connection with the War" will be the topic at the second dinner of the season of the Economic Club of Boston at the Boston City Club next Tuesday evening. Norman Angell, Prof. George Burton Adams of Yale, Morris Hillquit and George E. Roberts are scheduled to speak.

## DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK SEEKS GOOD CANDIDATE

Desires Head for State Ticket Who Will Win Its Electorates for President Wilson—Gov. Whitman in Budget Schism

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Political friends of President Wilson who believe he must carry New York state next year to be re-elected are busy sounding Democratic sentiment to obtain a candidate for Governor entirely in sympathy with the national administration, and especially a neutral in the contest between Tammany and upstate members of the party.

Agents of Frank L. Polk, counselor in the department of the secretary of state at Washington, have been touring the state to ascertain the feeling of Democratic voters on whether he would be regarded as an eligible candidate. New York men see in Judge Samuel Seabury's remarkable vote last year, for the court of appeals, when he was the only Democrat elected on the state ticket, a reason why he would make a good candidate for Governor in 1916, and W. E. Barker, who once managed a campaign for Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, is traveling through the state in the interest of Judge Seabury. In a recent interview he declared that although the people had not yet begun seriously to think of candidates for Governor, Judge Seabury's name appeared to be a popular one with Democrats and independents.

Considerable work is being done in behalf of Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, who was state superintendent of public works under Governor John A. Dix during the first half of his term. Mr. Treman is understood to be satisfactory to Tammany and it is recalled that as a member of the state committee he was friendly to the New York city organization. Among the upstate men thus far mentioned, Mr. Treman appears to be in the lead.

President Wilson's friends are very anxious to have a Democrat nominated for Governor who will bring harmony in the state, and the indications at present are that they will favor a man like Seabury, Polk or William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, as the candidate.

Democrats say Governor Charles S. Whitman, if renominated, will be an easy man to defeat. Their reason is that he has pleased neither the independent element in his party nor the regulars who nominated him in 1914. Politicians are confident the Governor will have a serious break with the Republican leaders in the Legislature when it assembles early in the year because for the first time in the history of the state Governor Whitman has undertaken to formulate a budget, prior to action by the committees of the Legislature. He has notified the Republican legislative leaders that unless they reduce the appropriation items, as he has pared them down, or if they send the bill to him in a form in which it cannot be reduced, he will veto it, and call an extraordinary session.

In the opinion of political leaders on both sides Governor Whitman has determined to appeal directly to the enrolled Republican voters in the primary next September for renomination and will oppose the state organization if necessary. His issue will be "economy in state expenditures." Like Gov. Charles E. Hughes in the direct primary fight, Governor Whitman will call attention of the voters to the hostility of the Republican Legislature to his plans for reform and ask them to decide.

## SENATOR WORKS PROPOSES NEW MILITARY BODY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Works of California today introduced a bill calling for an army of 200,000 men to be recruited voluntarily and used 10 or 11 months of the year under the direction of the interior secretary and the remainder of the year under the war department. They would be given "a reasonable pay" and a lease hold on five acres of public land with water rights. For this purpose, \$50,000,000 a year would be appropriated.

An army educated in engineering and hardened to the rigors of war through the reclamation of desolate lands, the reforestation of large western tracts and the protection of the Mississippi valley from floods, said the senator, would do away with two great evils, first, the unpreparedness of the country, and second, the danger in the present preparedness plans of creating "a military caste." Also, he said, the soldiers recruited would be doing useful work instead of becoming idlers. Such an army would open up vast tracts, and help to empty the slums of our cities. It would be a better force to defend us than 150,000 paid idlers.

He thought \$50,000,000 a year could be spent by the government so advantageously on this army that really "it would cost nothing." He would pay the men with tracts from the public lands which they improved. "This force would do most of its work in the West. But where work is needed in the East, the army should be employed there. 'The plan I have outlined,' said the senator, 'would do away with the danger of compulsory service. There are thousands of men who would gladly enlist if they knew their pay would be a tract of land on which they could support themselves.'"

## FORUM IN OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE PLANNED

George W. Coleman Directing Arrangements and Opening in February Is Expected

Another Boston forum of a type similar to the Ford Hall forum is being formed at the Old South meeting house and the first meeting is to be held early in February. Arrangements are being made by George W. Coleman, president of the Boston city council, to whom is given the credit of originating the forum idea.

Mr. Coleman, who is to be chairman of the new forum, said today that he already is working out the details and expects that an opening meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1916, at the Old South meeting house. It is the plan, he says, to meet every other Sunday afternoon during the remainder of the 1916 season. Thus five or six meetings are to be held the first year.

According to Mr. Coleman, the new forum is largely of an experimental nature. He says it has been made possible through an appropriation of \$1000 by the board of management of the Old South meeting house. Mr. Coleman, as a member of the city council, is also member of the board of management of the meeting house. The initial appropriation is merely to provide for the first season of the forum.

The program of the forum meetings for 1916 is now being worked out by the councilman, who says the plan is to give a series of talks on the line of what the different European nationalities are contributing to American life. After the manner of the Ford Hall forum, there will be at least half an hour following a formal presentation of the particular topic by some able speaker, during which the members of the audience may ask questions.

The afternoon forum at the Old South meeting house is expected to reach people who for one reason or another do not find it convenient to attend the Ford Hall meetings held Sunday evenings. According to Miss Mary C. Crawford, executive secretary of the Ford Hall forum, who is assisting Mr. Coleman in forming the new forum, the latter will be less radical than the former. She says further that it probably will take a more constructive and educational turn, with a more definite relation probably between the subjects of the various meetings.

## ARMENIAN BOOK SEALED TO THE WORLD BY TURKS

(Continued from page one)

with a flat refusal and it was at once quite evident that the Turkish government does not intend to lift the veil behind which lies the scene Islam has dreamed for hundreds of years.

A delegation of American-Armenians, by special instructions from the prime minister of the Armenian church, Kurad V., called on President Wilson Wednesday morning and thanked him for the intercessions of the American government in behalf of their people and to ask him as president of the American Red Cross to send additional help to the refugees. The Armenians would finance the expedition, they said, if the Americans would go.

The delegation consisted of the Rt. Rev. Arsene Vchooni of Worcester, Mass., prelate of the Armenian church in America; Miran Seavaly of Boston, spokesman, chairman of the Armenian National Defense Union of America; the Rev. H. Y. Yurdumian of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Armenian Evangelical Alliance of America. The conference with the President was arranged by Representative Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts, whose secretary, William Dearden, accompanied the delegation and introduced them to the President.

The delegation later paid its respects to Secretary Lansing and left with him a memorial, the last paragraph of which was as follows:

"We venture to hope, and we firmly believe, that the support, assistance and good offices of the United States government will not fail the Armenian people in the near future, but that they will continue to be extended to them as far as the position of the country as a neutral will permit, not only for the purpose of finally putting a stop to a policy of extermination adopted towards a noble and ancient nation, but that this, the greatest neutral government, will exercise a vigilant eye on and closely scrutinize the doings of the Turkish authorities."

The members of the delegation did not know of the news from Ambassador Morgenthau, but they probably will be informed of his report when they visit the state department today.

The Rev. Mr. Yurdumian says he is in correspondence with Dr. Barton at Boston on the project of calling a great congress, probably in New York, of all the Armenian committees and organizations of the country, with a view to a concerted effort for relief. "Only two days ago," he said, the mayor of Philadelphia permitted us to place above the door of the main entrance of the city hall where everybody who enters the building will see it—just the one word, "Armenia."

### BOSTON TO GET CONVENTION

The annual convention of the National Association of Transportation and Car Accounting Officers is to be held in this city June 20 to 22, 1916. It is announced that this decision was reached yesterday through the cooperation of local members of the association and the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. It has a membership of 800 persons representing 233 railroads.

## CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS OF STATE IS URGED

Massachusetts Board of Education to Ask Legislature for Act on Proposition Submitted at Harvard Conference

Certification of all school teachers and superintendents in Massachusetts is to be sought by the state board of education in two bills to be presented to the next General Court.

The bill for the certification of superintendents is an extension of the new system now in force in union superintendencies. The proposition originated at the conference of superintendents held at Harvard University last summer. At present no person eligible to election as superintendent of a union who does not hold a certificate from the state board of education.

The effect of this requirement has been to eliminate as candidates many who do not possess the qualifications in ability, in academic equipment, in professional training and in experience, necessary for the successful performance of duties devolving upon a superintendent of schools.

Candidates for certification by examination are now required to present evidence of satisfactory education, professional training, experience in teaching or supervision and to pass an examination in school laws of Massachusetts, school organization, administration and supervision, aims, courses and methods in elementary schools and in high schools, history of education and education sociology. In addition the board may require inspection of the work of applicants.

By the proposed law a person who had completed two years of successful experience as a superintendent of schools in Massachusetts would be granted a preliminary certificate for a term of three years. At the expiration of this time the holder, upon complying with the requirements of the board, would be entitled to a permanent certificate.

In a bulletin just issued by the board of education to the teachers of the state the board says that in petitioning the Legislature to enact a law requiring state certification of teachers the board holds that the reason for such a statute can be summarized under two heads, advantages to schools and advantages to teachers. A bill providing for state certification of teachers has been, in one form or another, before the last two legislatures, and comes up for consideration again because it was referred to the next General Court.

State certification of teachers will, the board believes, operate as follows to the advantage of the schools: Eliminate incompetent candidates; act as a check and restraint on certain school committees disposed to elect teachers for other reasons than the best welfare of the schools; encourage persons intending to become teachers to make adequate preparation; make it possible to establish and maintain standards of preparation, fitness and skill whereby a progressive improvement in Massachusetts public school teachers may be secured; provide means whereby normal school candidates may be retained for a reasonable time in the service of the state which pays for their training; offer a means of controlling and checking the drifting of teachers from position to position throughout the year, to the detriment of the children in the schools; assure preference in employment to teachers for secondary school positions who have made adequate preparation; encourage colleges to extend and develop their departments of education.

State certificates of teachers will, it is believed, operate to the advantage of teachers as follows: By protecting candidates for teaching positions who have made preparation in normal school or college from the competition of untrained and unfit candidates; cause an increase in wages, especially where inadequate salaries are paid in smaller and less favored communities; promote the welfare of the schools, a result which will react beneficially on teachers.

### NEW POTASH INDUSTRY

MONTREAL, P. Q.—A factory is to be started in St. Catharines with potash as its output, says a Star special. The industry is the result of a discovery by which the product will be recovered from waste material at present thrown upon the rubbish heap and the refuse of which will be utilized as a cheap land fertilizer. The company is known as Chemical Refinery, Limited. A by-law to grant partial exemption will be voted upon by the ratepayers but the company is not waiting and has already started on building construction.

### BUSINESS MEN TAKE LESSON

Representative business men of Boston, interested in "Preparedness," had their first military instruction under the direction of Col. Edward L. Logan and other officers of the ninth regiment in the East armory, East Newton street, last evening. The class was divided into five sections, and Gen. John Sullivan, Colonel Logan, Lieut.-Col. John Dunn, Maj. John Barry, Capt. Hugh Maguire and Capt. Thomas Murphy took command. The class will meet Dec. 29 next, and every Wednesday evening thereafter.

### RECOUNTS ARE DEMANDED

EVERETT, Mass.—Dr. G. W. Dickinson and Arthur Fennell of ward 2, candidates for the city council, were tied in the election Tuesday and a recount will be necessary. If the vote is sustained a special election will be necessary. A recount has been asked of the vote of James A. Lynch and R. H. Goddard, candidates for the board of aldermen, the latter being 37 votes behind the former.

Mary Elizabeth

## Candy and Luncheon Shop

Dinners Served 5 to 8

We have an excellent assortment of novelties for the Christmas Tree, and many wholesome sweets for children.

Our show windows display delicious ideas for the holidays.

CORNER PARK AND TREMONT STREETS

(Under Historic Park Street Church)  
NEW YORK: FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

## MORE RELIABLE BOSTON-NEW YORK MAILS PROPOSED

Revised Schedules and Establishment of Mail Centers Expected to Facilitate Service

Revised schedules for the mail service between Boston, New York and Philadelphia to insure prompt delivery, and the establishment in Boston under the direction of William E. Hurley, the local postoffice inspector, who today took up his new office as assistant postmaster, of mail centers for quicker handling of the mails in case of congestion at certain stations, are announced today.

The new schedule for mails between New England and points to the south has been devised as a result of a visit here of Assistant Postmaster-General Prager and a postoffice inspector from Washington, who were in consultation with Postmaster William F. Murray. It is expected that the Washington officials will approve the new arrangement so that it may become effective immediately.

Under the new plan the mail train leaving Boston at 11:10 p. m. will depart at 10:50, arriving at New York at 5:30 a. m., insuring distribution of the mail in the first morning delivery. It also will make connection with the 8 a. m. mail for the South and Southwest, which has been impossible during the last two months as a result of the congestion of traffic between Providence and New Haven.

The mail leaving New York at 11 p. m. scheduled to arrive in Boston at 5:25 a. m. will leave, under the new schedule, at 10:55 p. m., arriving in Boston at 5:30 a. m. These mails will be taken off the Shore line route, and will go both eastbound and westbound, by the air line via Putnam, Williamantic, Middletown and New Haven, making possible the arrival of mails at the hours scheduled.

Under the new schedule Boston will also have one additional mail train for New York, leaving this city at 12:06 a. m. It will be provided with a storage car and will arrive in New York at 6:53 a. m.

Transportation of mails between Boston and New York on the New Haven railroad is fast becoming normal. The paper train from the metropolis arrived in Boston today about three hours behind schedule. Wednesday practically every train in both directions carried mail. The New Haven was obliged to cancel the "Bay State" and "Knickerbocker" trains, leaving Boston and New York respectively, each day at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

The new assistant postmaster is to devote all his time for the present to arranging for proper service during the Christmas rush. Inspector Byron Hall will be in charge of the inspection service pending the arrival of the new chief, George A. Leonard, from San Francisco. Mr. Hurley's desk was decorated today with many floral gifts from friends by way of congratulation on his new position. He said that the postal district has been divided into eight sections under his direction for handling the holiday mail, each division embracing several stations and in charge of a single head. Mr. Hurley feels that the handling of mail is evenly distributed among all stations and he has been provided with an automobile for expediting his visits to the stations.

Heretofore the overflow mail at any station has been taken to the central postoffice, but under the new plan, if any station in a division becomes in any way congested, the surplus is taken by auto to a station where the work for the time being may be lighter. In this way, he points out, each station does a maximum amount of the work.

John F. J. Countie, superintendent of the mailing division at the central office, has been transferred to the South station and John W. McGrath becomes superintendent.

### NEW FORUM TO START

Under the auspices of the Men's Fellowship Club of the Bulfinch Place church a forum will be started Sunday evening. The following speakers have been secured: Dec. 19, "Building a Career as American Citizens," Frank Palmer Spear, director of education, Boston Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 26, "The Abolition of War," the Rev. Charles F. Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club; Jan. 2, "Why Votes for Women?" Mrs. Glendower Evans; Jan. 9, "The Open Forum—Its Meaning and Possibilities," Harold Marshall of Melrose.

## WORK ON PUBLIC DOMAIN URGED FOR THE IDLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plan for the government to give work to the unemployed just as it gave farms some years ago through the homestead act is the feature of the annual report of Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson. In two particulars, the secretary says, the work of the fiscal year has been especially important and successful. One has to do with labor distribution, the other with mediation of labor disputes.

It is out of the results secured in getting work for idle men that this leading proposal of government aid on a large scale arises. Two special recommendations are given. These are:

In order to enable the department of labor to improve its work of labor distribution, there should be legislation with reference to the utilization of public lands and community credits.

For the purpose of enabling the department to place unemployed persons and to meet the perplexing problems of seasonal work the interstate commerce commission should be vested with authority to authorize exceptional rates of railroad fare for such purposes in cases approved by this department.

Concerning federally developed jobs Mr. Wilson goes into detail as follows:

"It will not be enough to hunt 'manless jobs' for 'jobless men.' Any efficient public employment service of a national character must go beyond that. Unless it does, 'manless jobs' giving out while 'jobless men' remain, the causes of involuntary unemployment will continue to express themselves to the great prejudice of the wage-workers of the United States and consequently to the harm of all industrial interests. In my opinion, therefore, the labor-distribution work of this department should extend to some such development of the natural resources of this country as will tend to make opportunities for workers greater than demands for work and to keep them so."

"For this purpose further legislation will be necessary. But it need not be either voluminous or revolutionary. Nothing more is required than a judicious utilization of government lands."

"Title to some of the old public domain still remains in the government. By a recent decision of the supreme court Congress is soon to have the power, and to be under no obligation, to treat with land-grant railroads regarding the terms on which large areas of that domain heretofore granted away may be restored. There are extensive areas of privately owned but unused farming land in most or all of the states, which might be acquired by the general government for promoting labor opportunities, as advantageously as other areas have been acquired or retained by it for the creation of public parks. If Congress were to adopt, with reference to those lands, a policy of utilizing them for promoting opportunities for employment, the benefits of the labor-distribution work of this department, and of state and municipal public employment offices throughout the United States, would be vastly augmented."

"For such a policy the homestead laws seem to afford a legislative basis and their history to furnish valuable hints."

### YARMOUTH LINE

#### Christmas Excursion

Land of Evangeline

LOW FARES TO

YARMOUTH

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## CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

SAKONIA, Jan. 1, 10 A. M.

CAMERONIA, Jan. 7, 4 P. M.

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## PLAN TO BETTER CITY'S TRAFFIC CONDITIONS TOLD

Chamber of Commerce at Annual Dinner Hears Its President on Street Problems and Henry D. Estabrook on Tariff Revision

Definite action to simplify the traffic conditions in the retail center of Boston, establishment of the independence of New England towns by patronizing home industry and building roads suitable to carry the products of the farmer to market, and application of the common law of reason and mercantile ethics, instead of the Sherman act to business were advocated by the speakers and heartily applauded by the 550-odd members at the sixth annual dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza hotel Wednesday night.

A prominent guest speaker was Henry D. Estabrook, a New York attorney, who has been mentioned as Republican candidate for President.

Louis K. Liggett, newly elected president of the chamber, was welcomed by prolonged clapping and three cheers led by William A. Gaston, standing on one of the chairs. In his address he outlined several important national, civic and commercial matters that the chamber committees are to work on during the coming year, and discussed the correction of street traffic, support of the present administration of the railroads and Greater Boston community cooperation that he hoped would be accomplished in his administration.

"Our plan is this," continued Mr. Liggett, in reference to the traffic problem. "Let the Chamber of Commerce take charge of traffic conditions on Washington street for 90 days or possibly 30 days. Take the street cars off Washington street from Adams square to Boylston street. Take all southbound cars, loop them in Eliot, Tremont and Harrison avenue around to Adams square, so that every southbound car will pass the corner of Washington and Essex streets."

"This will allow passengers who want to go to the north to transfer to the subway at the corner of Essex and Washington streets, and they will get to the North End more rapidly than they are now going. Such cars as have to go to the South station and Rowe's wharf, allow them to continue down Essex street to Kingston—make Kingston a one-way street north—convey the cars through to Summer and from Summer in the same route they now go. They will reverse and come back, making Chauncy street a one-way street south, and continue as they are going today. From the North End the cars that come down on a single track line on Washington street, convey them through Devonshire, Congress and Franklin streets."

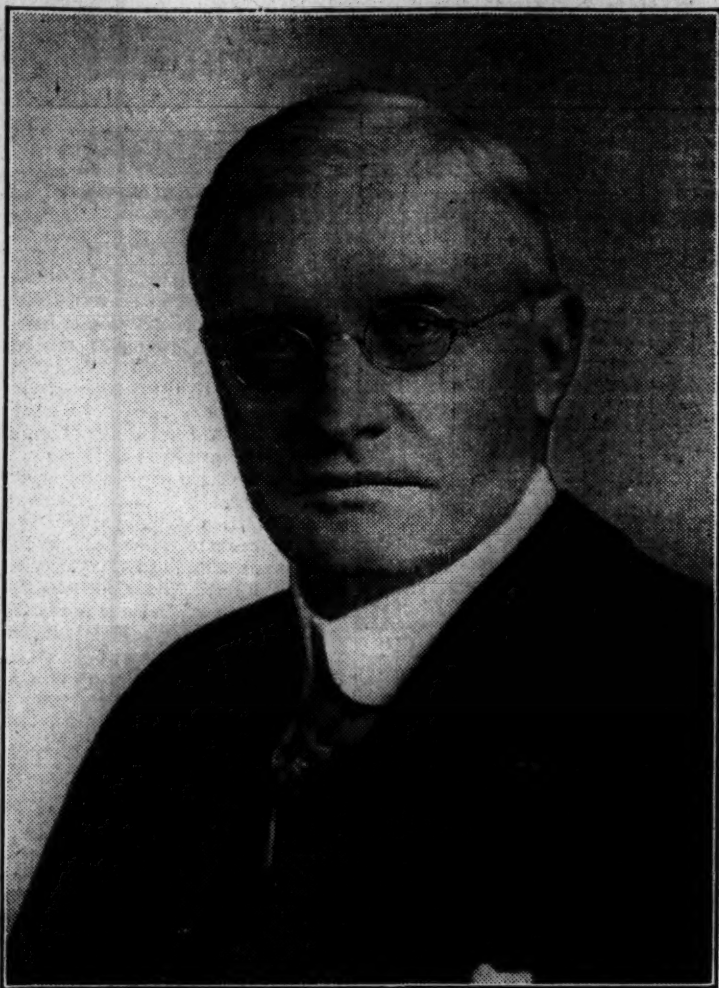
"At Franklin and Hawley they will turn down into Summer, rounding High street at Federal and Congress streets as they now run. This will take care of the street car situation and allow the people coming from the North End to transfer at Adams square. This will bring people who want to remain on the surface cars within one block of the shopping district. This will leave the most congested part of Washington street without any cars on it. Traffic regulation will then be put on, allowing heavy traffic to enter Washington street at any intersecting street, which will not be permitted to pass beyond an intersecting street, thus the automobile and other shopping vehicles will have the right to the street, as they should have, in view of the fact that it is strictly a retail street."

"The next problem is the question of pedestrian traffic. In many ways it is almost as bad as the horse and motor vehicle traffic—they wander all over the streets of Boston. I propose that on Washington street we place places where pedestrians can walk other than on the sidewalks. In the most congested sections, such as Boylston street and Summer street, intersecting cross walks 20 feet wide will be painted white. If the sidewalks on either side are not wide enough, paint a foot or a foot and a half into the street white. We will attempt to get the merchants to advertise to the public that by keeping to the sidewalk with the white paint they will save time in doing their shopping. Next, the placing of semaphores, or some such system at all intersecting crosswalks with a 'stop' and 'go' signal, which will add to the rapidity with which this traffic can move."

Henry D. Estabrook said: "There is no voter in the United States, in whatever vocation, who ought to be, and who doubtless is, more interested in the business and politics of the United States than the American business man. As an individual he is doubtless as much of a partisan as any of the rest of us. As one of an organization he probably strives to be as non-partisan in sentiment as circumstances permit."

"It is a theory of Mr. Wilson, and of his party, I might add, that tariffs should be reduced substantially to a free-trade basis; and under his manipulation this has been done. We still have intact the costly machinery for the collection of imposts, but these no longer amount to much."

"It is astonishing what a chronic, intransigent, ever-recurring problem the tariff seems to be in this country. Other questions are given their quietus in a single election—greenbacks, free silver or what not—but the tariff is ever with us. And yet I once heard McKinley declare that the difference between those who believe in a tariff for revenue only and those who believe in a tariff for protection had become more academic (than real); for if you would give him a tariff that produced the running expenses of the government it would be



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York)

Henry Dodge Estabrook

all the protection that he, as a high protectionist, would ever ask for.

"Please consider that statement for a moment. McKinley made it, and he was no dreamer. It takes a billion dollars a year to pay the upkeep of our government. This money must be raised by some scheme of taxation. Why not, as far as possible, by imposts? Mr. Bryan would answer because, first, a tariff is a wicked tax per se, in that it taxes the inalienable right of a citizen to buy where he likes; that is to say, his inalienable right to buy of aliens; and second, because the purchaser pays the entire tax, although he may not be aware of it."

"If a tariff is inherently wicked, why not, on high moral grounds, abolish all tariffs? If a high tariff is grand larceny, why compromise on petit larceny? To my notion a tax on the privilege of trading with an alien rather than with your neighbor is a just and righteous tax. Trade implies equality. The value of the things traded or exchanged is based largely on the labor cost of producing them. An unskilled laborer who in Italy receives 30, 40, 50 cents a day no sooner lands on American soil than he receives \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day."

"Our government has among its several states and territories the largest free trade of any nation in the world; but it is a trade based on an equality of cost production, on American standards of compensation. Nor do I see how building a fence around a garden determines the quality of the fruits and vegetables grown in it or the moral character of the gardener who works in it so long as it keeps out the chickens. . . . The income tax, egregious as it is, has not proved adequate for the purposes of revenue, and so, we have the war tax! With more machinery! Would it not strike an efficiency expert that the creation of so much new machinery, still retaining all the old machinery of the custom house, is lacking somewhat in economy? Particularly if all of it together does not produce the results of the old machine. . . ."

"The law is based on experience and not on the categories of logic. Because of this fact William Murray, when he came to the bench as Lord Mansfield, said to himself: 'These merchants of ours are good men—honest, honorable, great men—the best in the kingdom. They have carried our commerce over all the world, and have made us famous as a trading nation. They have added to our national riches more than have all our lords and nobles combined. Their laws and customs must be just and reasonable, or they could not have won the friendship of those with whom they deal; nor would they themselves have acquiesced in them so long and with so little friction. If common law is only another name for common sense and the perfection of reason, then every custom of these merchants must find its analogue, its warrant, and its protection in the law of the realm. It shall be my mission to articulate this law merchant with the body of the law or destroy it utterly if found to conflict with fair and honorable dealing."

"Wherefore, his lordship began to consort with merchants, visiting their guilds, summoning them on special juries, everywhere probing into their business habits, their course of dealing, and their reasons for their customs, which seemed to be common to all nations, with the result that there emerged from the courts a new law maxim: Lex mercatoria est lex terrae—the law merchant is the law of the land. That is to say, the common law adopted mercantile ethics as its own standard of right and justice and the measure of legality. . . ."

"And this maxim enabled the law of our own country when the so-called Sherman act first came before the supreme court of the United States for judicial interpretation. Four of the justices of that court, among them Justice White, declared that the act should be interpreted with reference to the common law—that is to say, in the light of reason; in which case the facts admitted by the demurrer would not have constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade, and the combination complained of would not have been illegal. Five of the

justices declared that the act was intended to metamorphose the common law, and must be construed literally, though the heavens fall; and of course the majority ruled. This ruling, in my humble opinion, and with all deference, was one of the few colossal blunders ever committed by that great tribunal, for, taken literally, the Sherman act is a blight on enterprise. . . . But the act thus interpreted was seized upon by certain patriots and purists to attack the great business interests of our country, to unscramble eggs—with what culinary effect you are all familiar. Merchants by the wholesale hastened to plead nolo contendere to indictments against them. No merchant dare speak with his enemy in the gate, or obey the scriptural injunction to agree with his adversary quickly, much less deliberately, lest he be found guilty of a conspiracy and branded as an outlaw."

"And yet Cicero, years and years ago, had declared that extreme law is extreme injustice; notwithstanding which truism the Sherman act, together with the numerous progeny begotten by it—this extreme of laws—is still enthroned, and business is still prostrate before it."

Don C. Seitz, business manager of a New York newspaper, whose topic was "Wake up, New England," said that this northeast section of the country must begin over again with its roads and farms and make the towns independent and prosperous. It should get behind the farmer, he continued, and say to him: "We will buy your stuff at the village store or in Boston on as fair a basis as we buy produce from the South and other outside sections."

Seated at the head table were John H. Fahey, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Ralph S. Bauer, president Chamber of Commerce, Lynn; Henry S. Dennison, first vice-president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert F. Marden, president Board of Trade, Lowell; Louis R. Cheney, president Chamber of Commerce, Hartford, Conn.; Bernard J. Rothwell, former president Boston Chamber of Commerce; John S. Holbrook, president Chamber of Commerce, Providence, R. I.; George S. Smith, former president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Oliver S. Hawes, president Chamber of Commerce, Fall River; Elmer J. Bliss, former president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Emerson W. Baker, president Board of Trade, Fitchburg; Henry I. Harriman, second vice-president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Franklin T. Kurt, chairman committee on meetings and assemblies, and James A. McKibben, secretary Boston Chamber of Commerce.

### FUND FOR JEWISH FOUNDATION GIVEN

Abraham C. Ratschesky, president of the United States Trust Company and member of the Massachusetts state board of charities, has contributed \$100,000 toward the establishment of a foundation for the promotion of Jewish philanthropy in Boston. The announcement was made at a meeting of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston held at the Elysium Club, Huntington avenue, last night, in a letter from the contributor addressed to Joseph M. Herman, vice-president, who was in the chair last night.

This letter recalls that at a luncheon given Mr. Ratschesky at Young's hotel a year ago he intimated that he had a plan in thought which would be divulged later. The plan as announced in the letter is to create a foundation to be managed by a board of trustees. The details are now being arranged and it is expected that the foundation will be in operation soon.

### CIVIC WORK DESCRIBED

Work of the New England branch of the Woman's National Civic Federation was described by Mrs. George T. Rice, chairman, at the dinner of the Simmons College students at the refectory last night. Her purpose was to show the need of trained workers in the professional and social work which the federation is carrying on.

## COUNCIL TO ACT ON THE QUESTION OF SILENT ZONES

Boston city council meets this afternoon and one of the unfinished propositions for consideration to come before it is an ordinance to provide for the establishment of certain zones, or areas, in the city where the passage of vehicles may be regulated and the using of horns, whistles or bells prohibited. At the last meeting of council on Dec. 6 the objection was raised that if passed this ordinance could be so construed as to prohibit the playing of musical instruments in Symphony hall or other halls which might be situated in those restricted districts. The final action on the proposed ordinance was delayed, accordingly, until today's meeting.

Councilman James A. Watson, who was defeated on Tuesday in his efforts to be re-elected to that branch of the city service, yesterday announced that he would not again become a candidate for the city council. He said he was going to retire from city politics and devote himself to his own individual affairs. He extended his congratulations in short notes to the four men who were elected to council under the endorsement of the Good Government Association.

At a dinner by the Dorchester Driving Club last night in the American House Councilman Watson reiterated his intention to retire from municipal political affairs. He criticized the finance commission especially for its conduct of the present "tylose" investigation. Mr. Watson said the finance commission is spending too much money on trivialities. During his remarks about the finance commission six men left the room.

Before the city council at its meeting this afternoon is a proposition of the federal government to reimburse the city to the extent of \$150,000 for the Gallup's island quarantine station recently taken over by the federal department of public health. The mayor says he is informed that the government plans to spend \$100,000 for renewal of buildings on the island.

## HOLDS ITS LAST OPEN MEETING

What in all probability will be the final open town meeting to be held in the town of Brookline, Mass., was held last night, when one of the chief articles on the warrant, a proposal to extend the terms of office of selectmen from one to three years was defeated. Before the next annual meeting in March, the town, already divided into nine precincts in accordance with the limited town meeting system recently adopted, will elect town meeting members from each district, and all legal action of the town hereafter will be upon vote of these representatives of the people.

Moderator Fred H. Williams, who has presided over town meetings in Brookline for many years, was presented the official gavel, used continuously for 25 years by moderators. Two silver bands, appropriately inscribed, were attached to the gavel. The gift was presented by Town Clerk Edward W. Baker.

He said the first town meeting was held in March, 1706, when the population was between 250 and 300 and there were but 60 registered voters. Now the population is more than 32,000, the voting registration 5800, assessed polls \$300 and the valuation of the town \$125,000,000. The meeting voted to postpone indefinitely action on the article to see if the town would amend the building law so that the distance from a traffic street within which a building of third-class construction could be erected or enlarged should be 100 feet instead of 150 feet. An appropriation of \$5000 was passed for improving the tower and facade of the high school.

## RADCLIFFE SOCIETY PLANS FOR OPERA

Rosemary Hogan '18, and Mary Coit '17, were the winners in a debate held under the Radcliffe College Civics Club Wednesday.

The Choral Society of Radcliffe will hold trials for dancing parts in the opera to be given in January. On Saturday afternoon Miss Vianina Knowlton and Miss Lucile Coburn are to lead the girls in different steps while Miss Virginia Tanner chooses those whom she can use. A hockey game with Sargeant is scheduled for today.

## SUFFRAGE DECLARED TO HAVE NO CHANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Webb of the House judiciary committee informed suffragists today there was no chance of a resolution for a constitutional amendment being acted on at this session. Statements by Representatives Webb and Taggart, Indiana, indicated action would be refused because the congressional union campaigned against Democratic members of Congress after the party blocked the submission of an amendment at the last session.

## CONNECTICUT RIVER MONEY VOTE FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal improvements of the Connecticut river from Hartford to Holyoke, Mass., at a cost of \$1,870,000 to provide a 12-foot channel was recommended by Congress today by the army engineering board. The construction is conditional upon construction of terminals at Hartford, Holyoke and Chicopee and also construction of a lock at Enfield by private interests with free power.

## PAPERS ON CITY STREETS OCCUPY ROAD MEETING

Mayor Gainer of Providence and Mayor Curley of Boston on Today's Congress Program

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) WORCESTER, Mass.—With Mayor George M. Wright presiding and giving the introductory address, county and city day was observed by the first International Road Congress. Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt of Chapel Hill, N. C., state geologist and secretary of the North Carolina highway commission, was the first speaker, his subject being, "The Selection of the Materials for Highway Construction." This was followed by a discussion.

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York city, spoke on "Financing City Streets."

Mayor Joseph H. Gainer of Providence spoke on "Providence and Her Highway Development and Highway Commission." Herbert J. Knelling, Milwaukee, presented "Milwaukee County Concrete Roads."

A discussion followed these papers. Commissioner of Street Cleaning Gustave Hanna of Cleveland was a leading speaker at the morning session, on "The Importance of Street Cleaning in Good Roads." Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was the opening speaker at the afternoon session with a paper, "Boston's Experience With Various Types of Street Paving."

President Ira N. Hollis of Worcester Institute of Technology presented "The Necessity of Trained Engineers in Highway Construction."

W. H. Connell, chief of the bureau of highways and street cleaning department, public works of Philadelphia, spoke on, "The Organization of Highway Departments." The address was illustrated.

Miss Susan H. Willard, state chairman of the Massachusetts D. A. R., spoke on "Old Trail Roads," and Maj. W. W. Crosby, consulting engineer of Baltimore, on "Selection of Types for Road Surfaces."

## COUNCIL GETS NO NOMINATIONS

In the absence of Governor Walsh, the Massachusetts executive council received no new nominations for office at its meeting late yesterday and took action on none now pending before the council. The Governor was delayed en route through Connecticut but arrived in Boston early in the evening in time to attend a dinner given by Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing to the Governor and council at the Lieutenant-Governor's residence in Chestnut street.

Mayor N. J. W. Fish, former Mayor Richard E. Warner, Senator Joseph Martin and a number of other persons representing the city of Taunton appeared before the council to urge an additional appropriation for the proposed new Taunton armory.

No action was taken on the nomination of Judge Edward B. O'Brien of Lynn to succeed David T. Dickinson of Cambridge as a member of the industrial accident board, nor on Edward B. Mulane's appointment to the board of boiler rules.

The council postponed until Wednesday, Dec. 22, the hearing it is to hold on protests made by cattle dealers against Governor Walsh's reappointment of Lester H. Howard as commissioner of animal industry.

## SECTARIAN ACT AGAIN IS URGED

At its meeting this week, the Boston Tribune, an association of some of the leaders of patriotic societies of Massachusetts, adopted resolutions in favor of "the passage at the next session of the General Court of a constitutional amendment that will prohibit forever the use of public funds for any sectarian purpose whatsoever and thus end the sectarian interference and strife that has embittered political contests for several years."

A committee was appointed to confer and cooperate with lodges, clubs and other organizations for the furtherance of the proposed amendment.

The discussion at the next meeting, Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, is to be on the subject of the preferential ballot as a substitute for the present election system with its primaries and opportunities for organized minorities to force the election or defeat of certain candidates.

## PHI GAMMA DELTA DINNER HELD

The Phi Gamma Delta dinner was held at the Boston City Club last evening with representatives of many eastern colleges present. Addresses were made by Lloyd Allen, Abbott Mills and Dr. Riemer of Boston; R. A. McMullin and Harold E. Kebbon, resident architect of the Technology buildings. An entertainment was provided by professional talent.

## NEW QUARTERLY ANNOUNCED

"The Military Historian and Economist" is the name of a new quarterly, edited by Prof. R. M. Johnston of Harvard University and Capt. A. L. Conger, U. S. A., of the army service schools, which will be published beginning with the new year. The periodical will be published by the Harvard University press.

## BATTALION DRILL WITNESSED

The drill of the second battalion, coast artillery corps, at the South armory last night, was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The four companies turned out with full ranks in command of Maj. G. Morgan King.

### I Solve the Problem of What to Give

IN my handsome holiday box, I'm sure to be appreciated wherever you send me. My double usefulness is something your friends and dear ones will enjoy.

## PARKER SAFETY SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN

I solve the vexing problem of "what to give" and the name "Parker Lucky Curve" on my barrel shows that you've been thoughtful of quality in your selection.

Parker Lucky Curve Pens—Standard—Self-Filling—Safety—sell at from \$2.50 up. Transparent Pens \$3.50 up. Look below for the name of the dealer who sells them in your town.

**PARKER PEN CO.**  
30 Mill St.,  
Jamaica, N. Y.

*Easy to Fill*

I am two pens in one—a self-filler and safety pen combined.

Parker Fountain Pen Ink. 25c. in protected bottles.

Pens illustrated:  
Transparent, \$3.50;  
Jack Knife Safety Self-Filler with ring, \$3.75; Jack Knife Safety—Silver, \$5.00.  
Gold plated, \$6.00.  
Other pens \$2.00 up.

If you live in one of these towns look up one of the following dealers:

BOSTON: A. Himmel, Carter, Carter & Meigs Co. BROOKLINE, Mass.: J. B. Russell; Young & Brown. CLEVELAND, D. Binn; D. S. Kaner; Tarr's; The Dodo Co. CHICAGO: Greenwood's Book Store; Jackson & Schmeidler; Buck & Kuyper; Krast & Co.; Marshall Field & Co. DENVER: C. M. Davis Printing & Stationery; Alfred Swanson; The Schott Co. DETROIT: Buzzell & Foster; D. E. Perrin; E. A. Schwartz; Edward G. Kinsel; Grunow Co.; Harry H. Tucker; F. E. Biddlecomb; R. E. Radmer; Stevens; The T. R. Bond Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.: Franklin J. Co. Kew-Forest Arms Co.; W. M. Federman. LOS ANGELES: American Co.; H. & B. Co.; F. H. Winslow; Godfrey & Moore; The Camera Shop. MINNEAPOLIS, L. S. Donaldson Co. NEW YORK CITY: A. Weiss; F. E. Smith; Silberman & Leiser; Standard Co.; Parker Pen Co.; Woolworth Bldg. PHILADELPHIA: C. Warren Lindig; Philip Sander. SAN FRANCISCO, D. J. Hughes; Leaky; Noren & Co.; Schenckner, Frey, State Co. SEATTLE: Clement J. Coffey; O. Guy; Piper & Telf; The University. ST. LOUIS: Waters-Walch Mfg. Co. WASHINGTON, D. C.: Goldsmith's Store; Peoples Store; The Richards Co. MILWAUKEE, Bunde & Lempner Co. BALTIMORE: Kohn & Pollock.

## W. D. ROCKWOOD IS INDORSED FOR CAMBRIDGE MAYOR

Wendell D. Rockwood, candidate for mayor, Cambridge, and the candidates backed by the Public School Association were among those indorsed last night by a committee of 15 representing the Cambridge Municipal League. Cornelius J. McArthur was indorsed for assessor.

Those indorsed for the school board were Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman, candidate for reelection; Miss Mary H. Winslow, Prof. J. D. M. Ford of Harvard, former State Senator Harry N. Stearns, Charles F. J. McCue and John F. Gadsby. For councilor-at-large, the committee of the league indorsed John Allen, clean government candidate; Edward J. Dunphy, Democratic citizens; Harry W. Joel, Republican citizens; and William M. McDermott, common citizen.

In ward 7 it indorsed Edmund H. Lehand, Republican citizens; and Franklin H. Wright, Republican citizens' principles. Both are members of the present city council.

In ward 8 the committee passed a vote of confidence in Wilfred L. Clark, Independent, and Herbert B. Harris, common citizen.

Candidates indorsed for ward councilors follow: Ward 3, J. Edward Bulger, Democratic citizen; ward 4, George F.

Mullett, Republican citizen; ward 5, Ralph R. Stratton, Republican citizen; ward 6, John F. Danskin, citizens; ward 9, Harry W. Durant, Republican citizen; ward 10, Charles R. Apted, Good Government; ward 11, Telephone Malo, Republican citizen.

Five rallies, including two house rallies, were addressed by Mayor T. W. Good, candidate for reelection, last night. The mayor criticized Mr. Rockwood on the ground of playing politics, and charged that former Senator John P. Brennan was running for mayor so as to take votes from Mr. Good and thereby help Mr. Rockwood.

**FOLK LORE TO BE TOPIC**

A "folk lore afternoon" is to be held by the New Hampshire Daughters Club at the Hotel Vendome Saturday afternoon. Miss Mary E. Perkins will read a paper on "The Country Doctor"; Mrs. Eva Beede Odell will read folk-lore stories; harpsichord selections will be played by Charles W. Adams, and Miss Marion Smith will sing old English ballads.

**RED CROSS FUND \$142,298.92**

Recent subscriptions have brought the total of the European war relief fund of the Massachusetts branch of the American Red Cross Society up to \$142,298.92, according to an announcement made by F. L. Higginson, Jr., the treasurer.

## Men's Slippers for Christmas Gifts

Men's Opera Slippers

\$1.65 and \$2 in black and tan kid; \$2.50 in tan calf and black Morocco. These are the slippers that most men buy for themselves.

Men's Cavaliers

in tan calf, \$4.

Men's Everetts

in tan kid with cushion sole, \$2. Tan kid: plain, \$1.65. Felt, \$1.50.

Men's Fausta

in tan kid, \$2.50, red kid, \$3.

Men's Romeos

in tan and black kid; leather lined, \$2.50.

Men's Bath Slippers, 50c to \$1.

Men's Moccasins

of chamois, \$2.50 and \$3. Indian Moccasins, \$1.65 to \$3. Sheepskin Moccasins (the warmest slippers of which we know) are \$1.

Men's Comfy Slippers

of felt; in wine, blue and gray, \$1.25. Green at \$1.50.

Traveling Slippers

\$1.50 and \$2. Black, tan, brown at \$1.50. \$2.00 in brown.

Bed Socks

of bathrobe material, 25c; in eiderdown, 75c. A thoughtful little gift for the man who sleeps with his window wide open.

(MAIL ORDERS FILLED—SECOND FLOOR)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## MUSEUM THAT DELIGHTS CHILDREN

To prove that when their intelligent sympathies are roused, boys can be trusted with the secrets of bird nests, the curator of a St. Johnsbury (Vt.) museum tells of a pair of chestnut-sided warblers that built their nest within a mile of a grammar school. A bird class caught the little creatures busy at their task of nest-building, and sat down on a hillside not 10 feet off to watch. Every day thereafter the curator led to that spot a fresh class, saw the nest finished, saw the little speckled eggs, saw the fledglings chip the shell, watched the feathers come and the young birds balancing for flight, and saw the deserted nest. Altogether some 400 children were shown that accessible nest; yet not an egg disappeared.

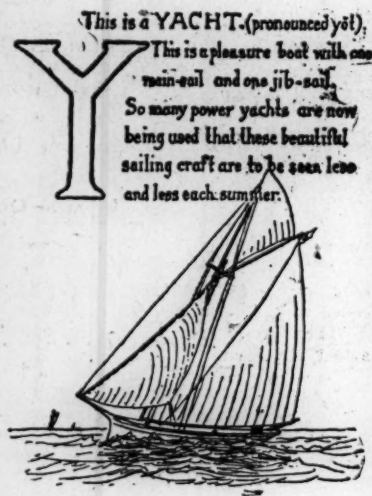
Bird-naming contests, in which the children strove for prizes, powerfully stimulated interest, the results showing how sharp young eyes can become with a little training. The contestants recognized stuffed specimens held before them for five seconds only, and therefore without aid from characteristic flight, gait or song. Yet average youngsters of 12 to 14 correctly named 35 to 40 out of 50 birds so passed successively before them, prize-winners not infrequently writing all the names but one. One child of nine named rightly 42 of the 50. And in the advanced division the difficult birds identified in writing by the children—rare warblers and hawks, for example—would have severely tested most members of the American Ornithologists Union.

What was done with such success in a small Vermont town is now being repeated under the same curator in the larger field of greater Boston. Through the cordial cooperation of the park department, a fine brick mansion in Olmstead park, Jamaica Plain, has been converted into an ideal museum building, and in a short time the little museum has become a feature of city life, and, one might almost say, an integral part of the city school system, officially distinct though it be. Boston is the first city to recognize the value of a children's museum by sending classes for lectures during school hours. Private and parochial schools have followed the lead of the public school board. Last season 255 lectures were given to visit-

ing groups, besides all the decent service. The attendance on the biggest day last year ran to 2000. An average Sunday brings 800 children. The year's record was 66,000; and one of the biggest grown-up museums in the country is only three times that.

Cities contemplating the founding of children's museums should note how in Boston material for the little people's use has poured in, says a writer for the Outlook. The museum started almost without exhibits. From private sources came promptly beautiful collections of shells and insects, the gatherings perhaps of years of young enthusiasm. Naturalists added to the growing collection. The Boston Society of Natural History sent a large number of specimens. The Agassiz Museum sent an autotruck full of minerals. In one sense these specimens were valueless, lacking complete identification. To the children, though, they were wonderful. Any local museum has quantities of such material, with duplicates, which would delight the little people, though cumbering the ground where they are.

Friends of the museum have filled the entire second floor—devoted to ethnology—with treasures from the Philippines, Japan, the South seas, etc., and here even high school students come for lectures illustrated with objects.



This is a YACHT (pronounced yet), This is a pleasure boat with one main-sail and one jib-sail. So many power yachts are now being used that these beautiful sailing craft are to be seen less and less each summer.

## Architectural and Interior Photography

The amateur photographer and particularly the tourist frequently encounters architectural subjects possessing interesting features from the structural or historic point of view.

In straight architectural work full detail is essential and in most cases entails the use of small stop openings, and a time exposure. This branch of the work makes imperative the absolute leveling of the camera, in order to avoid distortion, and the worker should likewise carefully read the instructions regarding the rising and sliding front, as this attachment is most valuable in this work when used intelligently. A diagonal rather than a full front view of a building will usually be found the more pleasing, particularly so if a portion of the building is in shadow. In detail work, the position of the camera, is important: Doorways and windows should be taken full front; if taken from one side the correct effect of the top is often lost.

Exposure should be ample especially for interior work, as an under-timed negative will not only fail to bring out the detail but the contrasts will be too great, says "How to Make Good Pictures."

In photographing interiors such as the ordinary living room of a home, some thought must be given as to the arrangement of the portion of the room to be pictured. By all means avoid crowding;

do not attempt to include every bit of furniture in the room within the confines of your picture, and be careful that the larger objects, such as heavy chairs or the like do not come in the immediate foreground, as they will then photograph out of proportion. If the pictures on the walls are glazed, avoid if possible reflections from the glass. Such reflections can frequently be avoided by pulling down one of the window shades. When possible, photograph across the light coming from a window, rather than directly toward it, as by so doing you will obtain better graduation and avoid the halation as well.

Take plenty of time in selecting your view point, and in arrangement, and give plenty of time for the exposure.

### The Swing

How do you like to go up in a swing,  
Up in the air so blue?  
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing  
Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,  
Till I can see so wide,  
Rivers and trees and cattle and all  
Over the countryside—

Till I look down on the garden green,  
Down on the roof so brown—  
Up in the air I go flying again,  
Up in the air and down!

—R. L. Stevenson.

## THE STRANGE MONARCH OF THE EAST

"A monarch, you know, is a kind of king. We think of him as large and powerful and able to do about as he pleases. There is a flower called the Monarch of the East. It grows from large solid bulbs that look like giant bulbs of the jack-in-the-pulpit. The strangest thing about this bulb is that it can grow without being planted. Maybe that is why people call it a Monarch. Last winter I put one of these bulbs on some small stones held in a shallow tray, writes a contributor to Something to Do. I added a little water, just enough to moisten the bottom of the bulb. Then I left it in a warm, light room.

Very soon a strange shoot started to grow from the middle of the bulb. It grew and grew and grew. At last it opened up into a flower that looked something like a giant jack-in-the-pulpit flower. It had a covering outside and a lot of little flowers inside. It is a big cousin of the jack-in-the-pulpit, so I suppose that is why it is so like it.

The flower faded before any roots started. Then I planted the bulb in soil in a flower pot and, before long, leaves began to grow from the side of the withered flower stalk. Such leaves you never saw! They grew and grew until they were much larger than the flowers had been. They were of a strange shape (with large stalks, almost as thick as the stalk of a rhubarb) leaf.

Miss Edith M. Stickney sends this idea for a nice little indoor garden: Take a sweet potato, not too large or too small, just middle-size. Take also a jar or bottle like an olive bottle that is of the right size to hold a sweet potato with-

out its dropping in. Put a little sand in the bottom of the bottle and fill the bottle with warm water. Now put the sweet potato in the top of the bottle, so it touches the water, and place the whole in a sunny window in a warm room. In a few days you will see tiny green vines covered with green leaves begin to grow out of the sweet potato, and these will grow longer and longer. Other vines will start later and you will have a very attractive little garden.

### The 'Prentice and His Pillar

In Scotland, not far from the city of Edinburgh, there is a beautiful building called Rosslyn Chapel. It is almost bewildering in its mass of exquisite design and stone carving. One might walk about in it all day, finding endless bits to admire, and one of the loveliest things he could see would be the "Prentice Pillar." When the chapel was being built, a long time ago, the master builder (we might call him the architect) became dissatisfied with his designs. He wanted to make each pillar even more beautiful, and so he traveled into foreign countries to study all the beautiful pillars he could find there.

Left behind in Scotland was a young apprentice lad who had been working on the building. He knew why his master had gone away—why the building was being delayed. Thinking he could help the master-builder, he set about making the most lovely pillar he could imagine. When he had finished it, it proved far more beautiful than all the other pillars, such a lad. The pillar is still standing in Rosslyn chapel, carved with its lovely garland of foliage.

## Ingenious Practical Toys Constructed by Boys



Motor car with the maker at the wheel

Naturally, the small boy shows the greatest resourcefulness in making the things he wants to play with, so it is in his home-made toys that we find his greatest cleverness in mechanical design. Aviation and motoring are two of the most impressive mechanical achievements of the last few years, and the youngsters turn to them instinctively. Some of the toys they construct along these lines are promises of genuine achievement when the little fellows grow up. For instance, a California boy has built a working model of a helicopter, an aerial device which consists of four planes like parachutes supported by a rigid frame. By a clockwork mechanism, a series of propellers drive this aircraft upward, and the forward motion is produced by another propeller. The theory that this lad is working on is that an aeroplane can be made to ascend straight up by horizontal propellers, instead of being dependent upon swift forward motion to keep it in the air.

Another boy has constructed a monoplane that flies by compressed air; a small but properly built working model. A multiplane built on the general plan of a box kite is the work of a Los Angeles high school boy, while a little chap in Long Beach, Cal., has built himself a glider that carries him aloft when towed by a number of his school fellows. Kites of every shape, size and dimension, single and in strings of a dozen, all are related to the aerial experiment, for after all the aeroplane is essentially a kite without a string.

When it comes to the motor driven

vehicles, the boy displays an imagination that indicates a further development of the automobile. With materials secured second hand, such as motorcycle engines and parts of autos rescued from the junk pile, he builds miniature cars that would be a credit to skilled mechanics, and frequently he constructs his machine on lines of great originality. The three-wheel car designed by two boys in Pomona is a good example of this; the greatest possible simplicity is secured by having a belt drive a single wheel, placed in front while the steering gear is on the rear wheels, a reversal of usual car construction.

Another ingenious motor vehicle was built by a boy who had a home near a railroad track on which the trains ran but once a day. He decided to put the tracks to use at other hours, so he procured some wheels from an old hand car, a disused motorcycle engine and some odds and ends of lumber, leather straps, etc., and constructed a "sociability car." It carries several boys, as even a small engine will haul quite a load when the car runs on iron rails.

The building of model automobiles that will run has been developed in the vicinity of Los Angeles to such an extent that a number of junior races have been held there, with substantial prizes of cash and silver cups, with more than a dozen speedy cars entered.

Perhaps the "Bikemobile" is the most original specimen, a combination of a four-wheel coaster driven by the section of a bicycle attached to the rear. One

small inventor sits on the coaster and steers, while his partner sits in the saddle and pedals.

The manual training departments of the schools are largely responsible for the technical perfection of the efforts of small people to make their own toys, and in many institutions the imaginative element is encouraged. Sometimes the work of branches that the pupils regard as "dry" can be helped out by the manual work. One of the high schools in Hollywood, Cal., has a model of Shakespeare's stage which is used in the classroom to stimulate interest in the English course. The work was all done by the boy students, the design of the stage being carried out according to old prints of the playhouse which the poet managed in London. The characters in the dramas are represented by dolls, and in designing the costumes and sewing them, the aid of the girls was required. In studying a given play the stage is set with the designated characters, thus making the lesson more vivid to the pupils.

## Building Up the Vocabulary of a Child

A live vocabulary is one that responds quickly to the command of thought. It is not a mob of words, but an army. Most people know words enough; few have a ready command of them. In language work nothing is more important than building and vitalizing the child's vocabulary, says Prof. Howard R. Driggs, author of "Live Language Lessons," in the Journal of Education.

How can this be done?

Not by reading alone. This may help; but the vocabulary gained only from books is very likely to be bookish, and disorganized. It helps one to read with ease; but it will not lead to the tongue or pen when one would speak or write. There are many people who can read with facility; when they try to speak, however, they hesitate. Everyday life calls for more than a mere reading vocabulary. How shall we cultivate it? By training the child to use effectively the language of life. Teachers must step outside of the schoolroom—the language of the home, of the fields, of the street, of work, of play. If we hope to make the speech of boys and girls clean and strong and beautiful, we must deal with the speech they must and will use in everyday affairs.

Boys and girls use slang largely because the schools give them nothing better to take its place. Oh, yes, I know we teach them beautiful poems, elegant descriptions, and similes and metaphors; but of what use is all that to the boy in the heat of a baseball game, in ordinary talk, in business, in everyday work?

The child needs words that are alive. He will have them. If we fail to train his tongue to a ready use of the vigorous and racy idioms of our speech, he will

leap to slang as an outlet for his glowing, growing thoughts and feelings.

Many of our most effective counters of speech were once slang. At the same time I do deplore the slang habit. It steals into one's speech and takes away its richness. The person addicted to slang makes one expression carry a multitude of ideas. The vocabulary of such a one gradually loses its force, and becomes poverty stricken and slovenly.

How can this prevalent evil be checked and corrected? By giving to pupils systematic language exercises and language problems every day that call for an effective use of words that are expressive. It is of little use to say "Don't use slang." We must substitute something better. The following positive exercises are worth while:

Give to the children sentences like these. Let them fill the blanks with fitting expressions avoiding all slang.

1. Tom is a ——— player. You should have seen him ——— the ball yesterday. He ——— the pitcher's curves every time, and made several ——— hits.

2. Did you see the play? Wasn't it ———? I think I never saw anything so ———.

3. The dog has a ——— bark. There is no end to such language exercises. They can be readily adapted and given to all grades.

Another way to present this work is to give such questions as, What word best describes the song of the meadow lark? The movement of a lizard over the ground? How an automobile goes along the road? The call of the newsboy? The nature of a rabbit? A lion? A fox? The actions of a monkey? The movements of a mountain stream?

These and a thousand other everyday language problems may be given. The child likes to try to solve them.

## Boy Publishes Magazine for Boys

The editor-in-chief of a monthly magazine published in New York is a 17-year-old boy, says the New York Tribune. The boy is Joseph L. Rosenfeld, a high school student, and the magazine is the East Side Boy. Joseph lives with his parents at 16 St. Marks place, and there the magazine is published. It is a monthly, and its slogan is "A magazine of boys, by boys, and for boys."

Besides Joseph there are on the editorial staff Jack Sunshine, news editor, and Emil J. Arnold, literary editor. Jack is 18 and is employed by the tenement house department of the city. Emil is 17 and is working in a law office, fitting himself to be a lawyer. The business staff of the East Side Boy includes A. M. Shapiro, 17, business manager; P. R. Rubenstein, 18, advertising manager, and R. R. Falkoff, 19, circulation manager. . . .

Every story that is sent to the magazine for publication Joseph reads. All those that are accepted and to be used he edits. He does all the proofreading and some writing. The purpose of the magazine is to bring helpful ideas to its readers and business to its advertisers. It is doing both these things. The question of making money has not yet been considered. . . .

More than 2000 copies of the first issue (November) were sold, and fully double that number of the second issue were dis-

## HELPING THE BOY SCOUTS

To give each one of the 500,000 boys of New York city, between the ages of 12 and 18, an opportunity to share in the fun and benefits of boy scouting is the purpose of those who have joined together to further and extend the boy scout movement, says the New York Times. The particular problems incident to the working out of the plan are being considered by the committee of 100 appointed by the mayor. Concerning this program Dr. C. Ward Crampton, a member of the committee said:

"A study of the boy scout program reveals that wisdom and common sense have joined to make up a system of practical righteousness, applied directly to boy life and stated in terms easily understood and instinctively followed." One of those most enthusiastic about the extension of the scout movement is Maurice E. Connolly, president of the Borough of Queens. He said: "Queens is a better place to live in since the movement took root there, and I earnestly want to see it extend everywhere throughout the borough."

A big scout rally, for all of the scouts of Queens Borough Council, Greater New York, was held recently at Kings Park, Jamaica, L. I. Nearly 1000 scouts assembled to compete in the various contests and to listen to the addresses of prominent scout officials. The troops which were present represented the district council of College Point, Flushing, Jamaica, Long Island City, Richmond Hill, Rockaway and Woodhaven. Among the prominent men who attended the rally were Dan Beard, national scout commissioner; James E. West, chief scout executive; John E. Weier, scout commissioner for Queens Borough district council and park commissioner of the Borough of Queens; Maurice E. Connolly, president of the Borough of Queens; Highway Commissioner G. Howland Leavitt and C. A. Worden, acting scout executive of the Borough of Queens.

The report of Scoutmaster William T. Beard of Williamsville, Conn., gives many activities of Troop 1—attendance at the large scout meet at Hartford, where they secured several medals; a seventeen-mile hike to demonstrate the benefits of scout work to a community desirous of organizing a troop; participation in Old Home

Week with a monster parade, an address by ex-President Taft, and a two weeks scout camp where the Dan Beard honor mark system was successfully used.

The Paterson (N. J.) boy scouts have received a letter of thanks and commendation from the Chamber of Commerce for their splendid services rendered during the First National Silk Convention. As many as twenty scouts were on duty at all times.

Troop 1 of Columbus, Miss., has added a new patrol. The troop has beautifully appointed headquarters and is looking forward to the establishment of a permanent camp and summer school, where every scout can go for two months' training. Each of the newspapers publishes a scout column, and three scouts are detailed to furnish articles for each paper weekly. The work of these reporters is arousing much enthusiasm on the part of the people of Columbus.

### Art of Reading

And now a word for what, even in this hurried age, is indispensable to the highest pleasures of reading—re-reading. By reading we really learn the art of reading. What is more—to re-read is to re-live. An autobiography might well be written with the comparative impressions of one's reading, and might be entitled, "On Re-reading." Some books demand and all good books repay rumination. To re-read is to chew the cud. It may be somewhat slow, and to the uninitiated may seem a superfluous task. Yet it is nothing whatever of the sort, and the reward will be exceeding great. "To read well," says Thoreau, "that is, to read true books in a true spirit, is a noble exercise, and one that will take the reader more than any exercise that the day esteems." And to read well one must re-read. Then it is that the treasure is really made our own. Books are like gold-bearing quartz. By the first process you extract only a certain percentage of its precious contents; further treatment secures a notable addition to the yield.—Christian Work.

### Three Things to Do

Miss Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women" and "Little Men," tells us in her diary what was her mother's favorite saying, one which she gave her daughters to live by: "Rule yourself, love your neighbors and do the duty that lies nearest to you."

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

mine southeast of Ypres. The crater was, however, occupied by our bombers, who drove off an attack. South of Messines we seized an enemy barricade with trifling loss.

Today our artillery has been active and has done considerable damage to the hostile trenches. The hostile artillery has been active about Ypres.

Our aeroplanes raided the Herilly aerodrome successfully. There have been 10 combats in the air in the course of which a hostile battle plane was driven down by one of our reconnaissance machines. One of our machines was forced down within our lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

The usual cannonade occurred at divers points on the front. It was quite lively in Artois and between the Somme and the Oise.

In the region of St. Mihiel our guns shelled German aeroplanes. One of these machines, struck by our projectiles, was obliged to land in the German lines.

In the Ban de Sept our artillery dispersed a column of 400 men, who were changing positions northeast of La Fontenelle.

Our aviators continue to display activity. A flotilla of 13 French aeroplanes bombarded the German aviation camp at Habsheim, east of Muelhausen. Shells dropped on the hangars reached their objective. Of the 15 German machines, which were on the ground at the moment of the bombardment, five immediately took the air and attempted, without result, to give chase to our squadron.

Army of the east: There is no new event to report. The Bulgarian troops have not crossed the Greek frontier.

Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: On the night of Dec. 13-14 the Turks attempted to repair the damage done their trenches by our fire. On the 14th our heavy artillery shelled with success the Turkish batteries on the coast of Asia, which had bombarded the coast at Seddul-Behr. The mine fighting continued actively.

The official report given out yesterday afternoon reads as follows:

Last night was relatively quiet. There was fighting with hand grenades in the Artois district and in the sectors of Rocquencourt and of the Chanteclair farm. Between the Oise and the Aisne heavy French shells caused the explosion of a depot of German munitions at a point to the north of Puissele in the region of Tracy-le-Val.

In the Vosges, at Ban-de-Sapt, French batteries directed their fire against certain of the German workmen who were endeavoring to repair the trenches shattered by our bombardment of yesterday.

In addition to these bombardments reported yesterday that our aviators during the day of the 14th made many flights in pursuit of German aviators. One of our aviators made an attack below Schlestadt, Alsace, on a German machine, which was put to rout. Two others engaged in combat three albatrosses within the line of the Germans in the Artois. One albatross was compelled to land.

Finally one of our squadrons, in conjunction with British aviators, bombarded the aviation field of the Germans at Herilly, in the Somme.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Thursday—The official communication issued yesterday says:

Western (Russian) front: Near Uxkull a hostile aeroplane dropped bombs. In the region of Jacobstadt the artillery duel has increased in violence. In the Riga district our artillery at several points dispersed Germans engaged in fortifying their positions.

On the Danester, in the district of Usticzka, north of Czalesziki, scouts of one of our cavalry regiments encountered enemy scouts wearing Russian tunics and caps. On being halted by our scouts our opponents opened fire, to which our scouts replied, partly exterminating and partly dispersing the disguised Austrians.

Caucasus front: On the Hamadan road our troops continue the pursuit of the Turco-German forces. A part of the inhabitants of Hamadan and influential Khans have come from Hamadan to ask our troops for protection against rebels.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Thursday—A semi-official communication states that operations for the transport of troops to Albania involving the use of large vessels were successfully carried out. Despite hostile attempts against the transports of men and material these reached the ports for which they were making in perfect order, escorted by naval forces, and effected a landing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Thursday—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued yesterday: In the Russian and Italian theaters there is nothing to report.

Balkan theater: The Austro-German forces of General Koeves yesterday captured Montenegrin positions south of Vranogora. One pursuing column penetrated Para pass and scattered a hostile battalion near Glibace. Other troops advanced to Grab.

On the plateau east of Berane Muhammadans and Albanians are fighting alongside of our troops against the Montenegrins. Here 340 soldiers and 150 men liable for military service were taken prisoners.

## TYLOSE CONTRACT INQUIRY RESUMED BY FINANCE BOARD

Testimony Brought Out That  
City Contracts Were Dated  
Back From Time When Made

Hearing was resumed this forenoon in the Boston finance commission inquiry into details of contract making whereby the city has been purchasing a patent floor preservative called tylose. The session was held in the school committee hearing room on Mason street, to accommodate the large number of persons in attendance, the commission's own hearing room proving too small at Wednesday's hearing. As a result of the testimony that is being brought out it is expected that the finance commission will prefer charges with the district attorney asking for a court inquiry.

Commissioner Carr asked Miss Alice M. Freeman, former bookkeeper of the Tylose Contracting Company, if she knew of any instances where use was made of political influence.

Miss Freeman—I do not know of my own knowledge.

Mr. Carr—Did you ever see persons of political influence at the office of the Tylose Contracting Company? If so, who?

Miss Freeman—Mayor Curley, Governor Walsh.

Mr. Carr—Anybody else?

Miss Freeman—Frank Daly.

Mr. Carr—Anybody else?

Miss Freeman—David A. Shaw.

Mr. Carr—Anybody else?

Miss Freeman—I don't think so.

Miss Freeman testified to the methods of keeping the accounts of the work done for the city, and stated that prices for the application of the preservative varied from 2 to 6 cents a square foot, municipalities generally paying more than private individuals. The city of Boston paid 5 cents a square foot, she said.

Daniel W. Coakley, counsel for the Tylose Company, sought to show that Miss Freeman was an incompetent bookkeeper, and also to show that a Mr. Abrahams, another Tylose Company employee, left their employ at the same time she did.

The hearing room was crowded with representatives of the Good Government Association, politicians, chemists, builders, contractors and others.

Following the examination of Richard A. Lynch, superintendent of public buildings for the city of Boston, Michael J. Sughrue, counsel for the commission late Wednesday afternoon put on the stand Miss Alice M. Freeman, bookkeeper from March to October of this year of the Tylose Contracting Company.

The testimony adduced yesterday was that contracts for work done at Deer Island, supposedly made in April, were in reality drawn up in the office of the Tylose Contracting Company late in August, when the company was suing the city for \$7000, the payment of which had been held up by the finance commission. It was also asserted by Miss Freeman that in order to get around the clause requiring department heads to advertise any contracts (the cost to the city of which is going to be \$1000 or more) several hundred gallons below the actual amount furnished were billed for a Deer Island job, and the balance was held over in order to add to it some other piece of work to be done after the investigation had quieted down.

Her testimony included an explanation of the methods of doing business by the Tylose Contracting Company, details as to cost of the liquid and the prices charged the city. Profits of several hundred per cent were common, she said. Attorney Sughrue said he hoped to establish instances where the profits were several thousand per cent.

Penal Commissioner Shaw testified that tylose had proved satisfactory in use at Deer Island. Mr. Lynch said that he left many of the executive details of his work to his subordinates. He added that no copy of the contract for the use of tylose in the ward 7 and 17 municipal buildings had been placed on file with the city clerk, and he could not remember whether the contract had been written or verbal.

## PUGET SOUND YARD IS TO MAKE SHELLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Manufacture of naval projectiles will be begun at the Puget Sound Navy yard March 1, 1916. The first order calls for 2500 six-inch and 10,000 three-inch shells. The bureau of ordnance, in sending this word to the yard, said that still further orders would be placed. The projectiles will be loaded at the yard. Forgings for the shells are being made in Chicago.

## WAGE SCALE TO BE ACTED UPON

A special meeting of Boston Telephone Operators Union will be held Friday afternoon and evening to act on the union's proposed new wage scale. The afternoon meeting will be held in the rooms of the union at the Old South building at 2:30 and in the evening at 8 o'clock at Wells Memorial building.

## METHODISTS CHOOSE GREENVILLE

DALLAS, Tex.—The North Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, selected Greenville as the place for holding its next annual session, says the News. Oak Cliff, Bowie, Terrell, Gainesville and Denton were candidates for this honor.

## DOE LIBRARY CONTRACT GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
BERKELEY, Cal.—A contract for the steel framework for the Doe library at the University of California has been awarded. The price was \$46,232. The library will cost \$400,000.

## W. D. CHASE TELLS OF SHIP SALES IN NEW HAVEN CASE

New England Financier Testifies  
to Transactions Carried on by  
Him in Purchase of Metropolitan  
Line Vessels

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Warren D. Chase, a New England financier, was called to the witness stand this afternoon to give testimony in the trial of the New Haven directors.

Mr. Chase virtually admitted in response to the government's questions that he was the agent of Edward P. Robbins of the defendants, in the Metropolitan Steamship deals. Under the government's questioning Mr. Chase explained some of the transactions to the jury.

Samuel Hemingway, president of the Second National Bank of New Haven and formerly treasurer of the Billard Company, who was testifying when today's session opened, was questioned about a \$1,700,000 loan he negotiated in March, 1911. Replying to the government's question, he said his recollection was that this loan was repaid by the sale to John F. Hill, former Governor of Maine, of New England & Investment Securities Company's debenture to the required amount.

He was asked if it were not true that the loan had been paid by a loan from the New England Navigation Company of \$2,000,000. He said he could not recall such a transaction.

Assistant United States Attorney Osborne showed the witness check of the Billard Company signed by him as treasurer, and then read from the Billard records that on March 1, 1911, the Billard Company borrowed \$2,000,000 from the New England Navigation Company on its demand notes. On March 4 Mr. Hemingway paid into the Farmers Loan & Trust Company of New York a check for \$1,700,000 with \$17,000 interest. Thirteen days later he paid the New England Navigation Company \$2,000,000, the records showed, taking up the loan.

The government pressed Mr. Hemingway closely as to his transactions with Mr. Billard. He admitted that on Sept. 14, 1909, he received a check for \$75,000 from John L. Billard "as a gift." Mr. Osborne insisted that the \$75,000 was paid Hemingway for his part in the Billard-Boston & Maine-New Haven deal, Messrs. Hemingway and Billard having both been directors of the Boston & Maine. Mr. Hemingway stuck to his original assertion that the \$75,000 was a token of friendship from Mr. Billard. He said he applied it to his own use.

Edward T. Canfield of Hartford, Conn., the next witness, told of transactions with Mr. Chase and of meeting John L. Billard in reference to the Metropolitan Steamship deal. Mr. Canfield said he was acting for Mr. Chase alone.

Financial transactions which Mr. Robbins is alleged to have carried on for the purpose of concealing the transfer of the Metropolitan Steamship Company to the control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford—so intricate that Judge Hunt confessed difficulty in comprehending them—were first placed before the jury Wednesday.

The transactions involved the switching back and forth in five banks in one day of checks and securities of companies alleged to have been fictitiously organized or officered for the purposes of the transactions.

The result was, according to the testimony, that the stock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company came into the possession of the Billard Company, which the government contends the New Haven controlled. Subsequently, it was brought out, the stock was transferred to John F. Hill, then Governor of Maine, in exchange for bonds of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, in which according to other testimony in the case, the New Haven also had an interest.

The defense concedes that Charles S. Mellen negotiated for the purchase of the freight boats, but denies that the New Haven or Mr. Robbins purposed to have the passenger boats removed to the Pacific.

## GUARDSMEN'S WORK ON RANGES PRAISED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The order giving the result of the annual rifle competitions between the National Guard teams at Mt. Gretna last August has been issued from the adjutant-general's department. In his report, Col. Frank G. Patterson, general inspector of rifle practice, says:

"The competitions this year were particularly gratifying because of the uniform excellence of the shooting and the fact that the winning scores in almost every instance were much greater than a year ago."

"No better evidence is needed of the fact than the junior competitions are accomplishing the end for which they were intended, that is, the bringing to the range of many new faces and the educating of men to take places on the senior teams."

## SCHOOL HAS MOTION PICTURES

Four motion picture reels, loaned by the bureau of commercial economics, are being shown to the students of the High School of Commerce this morning through the medium of its new moving-picture apparatus. The films show the processes in the manufacture of micrometers, callipers and tools. Motion pictures relating to manufacturing and commercial enterprises are to be a regular part of the instruction hereafter.

## LIVELY DEBATE IN HOUSE OVER THE WAR TAX

Test Vote Indicates Enactment  
of Resolution Providing for Its  
Continuance in 1916

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enactment of the resolution continuing present war taxes through 1916 was indicated this afternoon in the first test vote during a sharp parliamentary fight between the Republican and Democratic forces in the House. A motion designed to facilitate passage of the resolution carried, three Democrats, Callaway, Texas, and Keating and Hilliard, Colorado, voting with the Republicans.

The House resounded with partisan oratory while the debate on the emergency revenue was one, Republicans making the most of the opportunity. The tax was "unfathomable," asserted Leader Mann, and due only to Democratic incompetency in the matter of tariff making.

"No tax bill is popular in war times, but this bill is necessary to prevent a deficit," said Representative Kitchen. Representative Fordney, Michigan, opening the Republican attack, retorted: "The Democratic party is forced to this to save the treasury from bankruptcy."

No agreement limiting the debate was made, but the Democrats proposed a vote this afternoon. The Republicans resorted to obstructive tactics almost amounting to a filibuster. Before the Democratic forces mustered their strength the Republicans defeated a motion, 173 to 164, to limit debate to two and a half hours. They sought to force use of a gag rule by the Democrats, a roll call delaying a final decision. Determined Republican opposition indicated the fight would last all afternoon and possibly run into the evening.

The Senate finance committee today reported favorably on the war emergency tax measure. The measure will be up for action in the Senate tomorrow.

## HIGH PRESSURE STATION SITE ON BASIN PROPOSED

Location of the proposed high pressure pumping station for the city of Boston on the easterly bank of the Charles river basin opposite the Charles river bridge, between the dam and the Cambridge bridge, is proposed by the municipal metropolitan affairs committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a report made public today, the war department having refused to consider any location for the station in the Fort Point channel.

The committee urges prompt action on the question and that the cooperation of the various organizations in the city be obtained. It is pointed out in the report that the water available in the basin would always be free of mud and obstacles that might clog the pumping machinery, and that the station would always be free from dampness, preventing injury to the electrical machinery.

Another advantage of the Charles river site is declared to be its close proximity to the large water mains.

The letter from the war department denying the city's petition for a site in the Ft. Point channel is as follows:

Dec. 1, 1915.  
"Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor,  
Boston, Mass.

"Sir—Referring to your letter of Nov. 28, 1915, requesting permission for the erection of a high pressure fire service pumping station in Ft. Point channel, at the corner of Dorchester avenue and Summer street, in accordance with plans approved by the directors of the port of Boston under date of Oct. 9, 1915, and license granted by said directors of the port of Boston dated Nov. 17, 1915, I have to inform you that in reporting on your application the district engineer officer states as follows:

"In the foregoing letter of the 22nd instant, the mayor again applies for permission to erect the station in Ft. Point channel at a location on the south side of Summer street bridge, about 550 feet downstream from the former proposed site. No new reasons or arguments in favor of encroaching on the waterway beyond the harbor lines are submitted."

"The district officer and division engineer adhere to their recommendations on your former application and recommend that no site be considered that contemplates going outside the United States harbor line in Ft. Point channel. In view of the foregoing I am constrained to deny your application to construct the pumping station at this or any other location which involves the encroachment on the navigable waters of Ft. Point channel as defined by the existing United States harbor lines."

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) "Lindley M. Garrison,  
Secretary of War."

## STEAMER PACIFIC SOLD

Word was received here today that the steamer Pacific, built at Quincy last year for the Emery Steamship Company of Boston, has been sold to the Union Sulphur Company of New York for \$700,000, the amount paid for the construction of the ship. The Pacific and Atlantic were constructed especially for service between Boston and Pacific coast ports through the Panama canal. The Atlantic was sold some time ago. The Pacific is a vessel of 3994 tons net and 5398 tons gross. She is 388 feet long, 54.3 feet beam and 27.7 feet depth of hold.

## BELGIAN FUND IS \$71,839.71

Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund, announces that recent subscriptions to the fund have brought the total amount up to \$71,839.71.

## James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

NEW YORK

5th Avenue

Adequate Assortments of Desirable Gift Merchandise  
ON SALE FRIDAY

### GLOVES

For Women and Children

Women's two-clasp Washable French Kid Gloves, pique sewn, with Paris point embroidery. White only. Special, pair 2.00

Women's one-clasp Mocha Gloves, pique sewn; Paris point embroidery. Gray or Mode. Special, pair 1.50

Women's one-clasp Tan Cape Gloves with seamless wool lining. Special, pair 2.00

Children's one-clasp Washable Tan Capeskin Gloves; pique seam sewn. Special, pair 1.00

### WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Extraordinary Values

Thread Silk Hosiery, fine gauge; reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black, White and Colors. regularly 1.35, pair 1.00; 6 pairs 5.75

Thread Silk Hosiery, fine gauge; Black, White and Colors; also Black with embroidered white or black clox. pair 1.35; 6 pairs 7.75 regularly 1.75 and 2.00

Thread Silk Hosiery, fine gauge; hand-embroidered clox; Black or Colors. regularly 2.50, pair 1.95

Thread Silk Hosiery, hand-embroidered three-strand clox in Black or Colors; also Black or White with embroidered insteps. regularly 3.25 and 3.50, pair 2.50

### DOLLS AND TOYS

Special Values

Fine Jointed Dolls, 25 inches tall; moving eyes with eyelashes; Angora sewed wig; shoes and stockings. regularly 1.75, 1.00

Jointed Dolls dressed in various costumes; neatly boxed. regularly 1.25, 1.00

Dolls' Houses, two stories; decorated. . . . . regularly 3.00, 2.50

Dolls' Dining Room Sets, table and four chairs; unbreakable. regularly 1.00, 75c

Wilkin's Mechanical Toys. . . . . 85c regularly 1.00

Flexible Flyer Racer Jr. . . . . 2.50 regularly 3.00

### "McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

5,000 Yards of Double Width Faille Silk Poplin in a wide range of the latest fashionable colors and Black. yd. 1.25 formerly 1.75

Superior Quality Black Dres Satin, 36 inches wide. formerly 2.00, yd. 1.50

## SMALL LOANS INQUIRY BEGUN BY SUPERVISORS

The trials of Boston city employees in their dealings with loan agencies were heard before Frank H. Pope, state supervisor of small loans, today, more than a score of them appearing at the hearing held in the State House.

George A. Flynn of the city law department conducted the case for the employees, while Charles H. Innes appeared for Louis S. Levi, one of the loan agents named in the complaints, and Thomas J. Boynton, former attorney-general, occupied a seat beside Supervisor Pope.

The complaint alleged that the assignments filed with the city clerk were for sums greater than that secured by the borrowers, but in working out the case Mr. Flynn went even further and cited note after note and batches of I O U's where the interest charges were excessive.

The case of Andrew F. McGarry, who said he worked nights for the city, was the first heard, a young son of Mr. McGarry being called to identify numbers of I O U's for varying small sums which he had signed for Mr. Levi, at the instigation of either his father or his mother. Among these was one dated Feb. 1, 1915, for 30 cents, the sum of 25 cents having been borrowed. Another was dated March 17, 1915, for 60 cents, half a dollar representing the money borrowed and 10 cents interest charge.

There were various other notes of the same kind showing the same relative amount of interest to principal.

Mr. McGarry said that he received \$15 a week and that he had been paying Mr. Levi \$3 a week for the last three weeks, Levi drawing his pay at City Hall. Later the assignment of wages, signed by Mrs. McGarry and her husband, was put in evidence. It set the principal sum at \$325, while Mr. McGarry declared that he never received any such amount.

George Tobias, a clerk employed by Levi, told of the system of making I O U's. These he said were regarded as undesirable, but were made because it served to keep the customers good natured. Seldom was any interest charged, although the interest was included in the I O U.

"That was for the purpose of discouraging the borrowers," Mr. Tobias said. "We didn't want to do that business and the interest was exacted only from the incorrigibles. Those who came only once in a while received the rebate of interest when they paid the I O U."

Louis S. Levi, the loan agent, was called to the stand, and after answering various inquiries as to his occupation and the length of time he had been in business, stated that agreements between himself and the applicants for loans in the employ of the city of Boston had been entered into at the request of the applicants. When asked why he had not complied with the statutes in drawing up the agreements he replied that the city of Boston as a corporation would not consent. He told of interviewing Louis K. Rourke, head of the public works department and heads of other city departments about collecting assignments and the trouble that had arisen in previous cases.

Mr. Levi admitted he had not complied with the statutes in issuing receipts, although he gave no reason for pursuing such a course.

## SHIP LOADING AT NEW YORK FOR SERBIAN RELIEF

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A ship, the Greek liner Frixos, is being loaded today with food and clothing to relieve the Serbians. Reservations have been made on the Frixos by the New York chapter of the American Red Cross for 400 tons of supplies, and more than that may be available.

The shipment, which is worth \$80,000, was collected in response to the appeal of Mme. Grouitch, an American woman. A donation of \$30,000 came from the Rockefeller Foundation, and approximately \$20,000 more from other sources. The fund was turned over to Mrs. W. K. Draper, secretary of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross, who is superintending the mission.

Among the saloon passengers were A. Staheli, an Italian metal merchant sent to this country to purchase copper and brass for the manufacture of cartridges.

Mrs. Daisy Nazzacchi has come here to purchase supplies for the relief of soldiers in northern Italy. She and her daughter Rita spent 10 months in the cellars of Rheims caring for the soldiers during the siege of that city.

Carl W. Blegen, who recently discovered the remains of an ancient historic city near Corinth, was another passenger. Mr. Blegen is secretary of the American Archaeological Institute at Athens and he was accompanied by B. H. Hill, a director of the same institute.

Other passengers were Marius Vos, a Belgian sculptor who was forced to leave Bruges because of conditions there; Edward Morlae of Los Angeles, who served 14 months in the "Foreign Legion" and was decorated with a cross for bravery; Mr. Morlae says that several Bostonians who have been reported lost are safe and among them are Allen Seeger, W. D. King and Dennis Dowd; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rich, who have been in Madrid for six months and are now returning to their home in Allentown, Pa., and Kennard Kryer, an American artist with a studio at Bruges, Belgium.

Captain Howarth reported that his vessel brought 19 saloons, 75 second and 771 steerage passengers, as well as a cargo of Italian and tropical products. This is the largest number of immigrants to land here from one vessel for many months according to immigration officials.

## WOMEN'S VOTE SHOWS INCREASE

Revised figures obtained from the Boston election commissioners indicate that many more women voted at the city election Tuesday than went to the polls a year ago. This estimate is made with one ward still to be tabulated.

In the 26 wards, with the single exception of ward 19, the total women's vote was 6259. Last year in the same wards the vote was 3949. While 41 per cent of the 9413 registered women voters cast their ballot a year ago, the percentage last Tuesday is estimated as 51 per cent, with 11,043 women registered.

Below is given a comparative tabulation of the number of women in each ward voting for school committee candidates this year and in December, 1914. These figures, though coming from the election commissioners' statistics, have not been formally announced as yet.

| Ward | 1915 | 1914 | Ward | 1915 | 1914 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1    | 261  | 119  | 15   | 107  | 120  |
| 2    | 46   | 27   | 16   | 172  | 124  |
| 3    | 164  | 81   | 17   | 142  | 87   |
| 4    | 71   | 37   | 18   | 59   | 60   |
| 5    | 110  | 36   | 19   | 58   | 97   |
| 6    | 22   | 19   | 20   | 258  | 485  |
| 7    | 25   | 28   | 21   | 516  | 384  |



## MEXICO WAITS LOAN TO GAIN TURNING POINT

Recognition Alone Not Enough  
to Give Impetus and Stability  
to Money Values and Real  
Progress to Rehabilitation

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 30.—The fact that recognition has failed to give impetus and stability to Mexican money values has been a great disappointment to some who have been indulging the hope that the turning point of the trouble had come to this country. It was a surprise even to the pessimistic ones that the temporary reaction was so very slight. Now that the tide has turned downward it is difficult to see what will check it unless some arrangement can be made for a loan to the government. The lesson is that it is not recognition which was needed so much as confidence and credit both at home and abroad. The old low water mark for business has been reached and is now being lowered; the people are waiting, but for what?

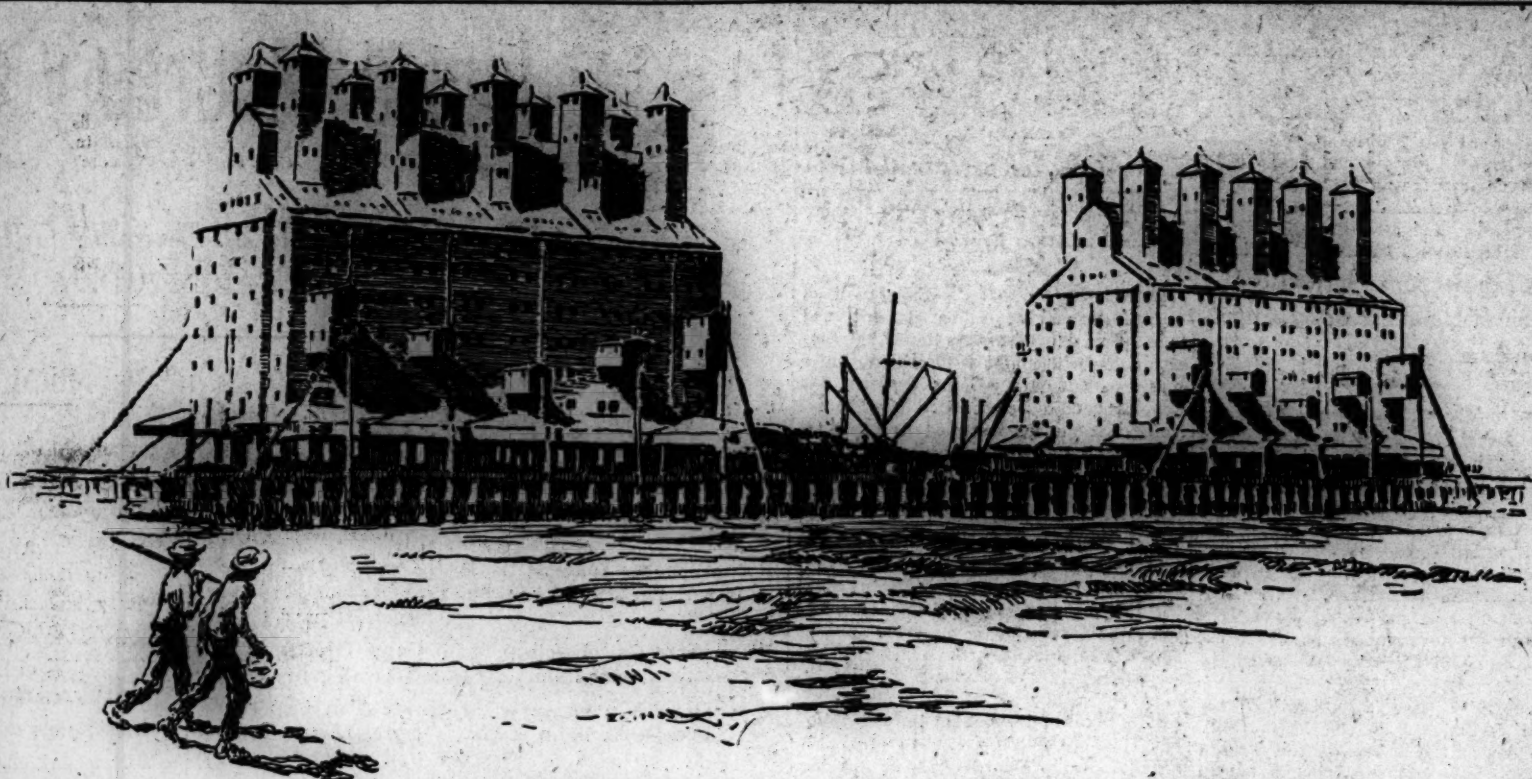
Every assurance has been held out that with recognition would come a loan which would enable the government to adjust its finances so that its credit would be reestablished, but such expectation seems to lack any present prospect of fulfillment, and without it it is difficult to see how any reasonable progress can be made toward rehabilitation. Now it came to be accepted that recognition would carry with it a loan, is not easy to imagine. It must have resulted from refusal to look the situation squarely in the face, and failure to admit even to themselves the full facts as to the condition of the country, and the extent of the debt into which the necessary expenses and the added waste and extravagance of five years of revolution had plunged the nation, rendering it an impossibility even for a de facto government to satisfactorily obtain a loan of requisite proportions. There seem to be two reasons for this condition. First there is the financial state brought about by the war, but greater difficulty rests in the fact that the claim made that the people are behind the government seems disproved by present developments.

A popular movement of the whole people for the accomplishment of a patriotic purpose would do wonders. Patriotic ardor might enable them to wrench victory from defeat, but no such feeling appears to exist, and why?

To answer that question plainly it will be necessary to go back to the years of peace under the Diaz administration, which showed great material progress. Here again a great mistake was made, appearances were taken for facts, the government came to believe that it carried with it the popular confidence and good will, which it did to a certain extent, but it presumed too much on this and was thereby led to excess in exploiting of ambitious personal schemes within its ranks; and because of selfishness, insufficient morality, training, and real patriotism, carried the executive acts of government in some instances almost to the point of despotism. With their education and training this was perhaps natural, but it was a grave mistake; though their mistakes were such as could have been corrected through proper methods of publicity. They furnished an excuse or pretense for revolution, and it was seized upon eagerly by ambitious citizens who had failed to be included in the governing circle, as a means by which they might possess themselves of the coveted places. Had they been honest and patriotic they would have sought to correct these abuses within party lines and through party measures; but they chose to consider the trouble organic and proceeded to adopt heroic methods to overcome it.

The patriotism of the people was at first appealed to by vivid and exaggerated pictures of the wrongs and abuses which were being heaped upon the people, and they were called upon to save the country. Some were influenced in this way to join the revolution, but comparatively few; and it then became necessary to adopt the methods which have so long served in this country to gain support for almost any political enterprise, that of promises of reward, and this once begun, it knew almost no bounds, and succeeded well. Madero quickly won out for reasons which we need not mention here and seemed to have struck the popular chord, but it soon developed that it was the hope of reward which had caught the people, as they immediately began to clamor for division of spoils. The demands were so insistent and so great as to make it impossible to satisfy them. Their interest then quickly diminished and no faction has since been able to rekindle it. The natural result was the fall of Madero and his government, but the ease of his victory encouraged the factions to try again, this time absolutely without popular sympathy, though in the name of the people. Since that time it has been purely a fight for supremacy between leaders. The union of the northern factions against Huerta, aided through the interference of the Washington administration, caused the collapse of his government in July, 1914. From that time the scramble for place and power began between all the factions among the victors, until finally Carranza has succeeded in gaining recognition, but at such a cost to the country that the people who should now be supporting him as a whole are convinced that, as has been the case in the past, they will continue to be the sufferers, with no prospect of any permanent benefit in return.

Recent declarations of former Ambassadors



Grain elevators at Ingeniero White, the port of Bahia Blanca, Argentina, which is the natural outlet and gateway of Rio Negro valley

## STUDENTS FROM OTHER NATIONS IN UNITED STATES

Influence of Colleges and Universities as Factors in Pan-Americanism Is Shown in Data Bearing on Last Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Data furnished to The Christian Science Monitor by some 75 colleges, professional schools and universities in the United States indicate the valuable work such institutions are doing for common good understanding among the peoples of the American republics.

It is well known that various influences have tended recently, especially in the last two years, to increase the flow of students from the southern Americas to this country. The universities of Europe to which many of them would formerly have gone have been closed, or practically closed, making it necessary for them to turn elsewhere; but at the same time the various inter-American conferences, the strengthened national friendships that have both prompted and resulted from them, and the diversion of the world's commercial courses have made this country the first choice of more and more young men from the south.

Along with these tendencies, however, has come greater or less economic disturbance in all the American republics. It is safe to say that there has lately been in all these countries far less than the normal aggregate financial ability to send students abroad. This fact it is important to remember in connection with the figures that follow. It makes the slight decrease shown for this year appear in its proper, favorable light.

Of the institutions from which The Christian Science Monitor received reports, 22 had no students from any of the other American republics. Besides these, several, including a few of the larger ones, had not yet tabulated their enrollments so that the exact figures were available for this year. Returns for 1913, 1914 and 1915 were received from 40. In most instances, these were for October. In a few, it was necessary to take them for the entire scholastic year, but the difference is probably unimportant.

The 40 institutions are: University of Illinois, George Washington University, University of Tennessee, Louisiana State University, Mechanics Institute, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Highland Park College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Yale University, Tufts College, Williams College, Southwestern University, St. John's College, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, University of Washington, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State College, Iowa State College, Indiana University, Washington and Lee College, Dartmouth College, Baylor University, University of New Mexico, University of Pittsburgh, William Jewell College, University of Mississippi, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Oberlin College, University of Maine, New York University, University of Virginia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, Wellesley College, Simmons College, Mt. Holyoke College, Vassar College and Roanoke College.

These 40 institutions had 303 students from the 20 other American republics two years ago, 309 last year and 285 this last fall. Every one of the Central and South American and Caribbean republics was represented.

Now, in the figures for two years ago, Mexico had the largest representation of all. It had 43 since then, because of her revolutionary troubles, she has suffered more severe economic disturbances than any of the others, and her representation is now reduced to 17. That is, she has 26 fewer students in the 40 institutions mentioned than she had two years ago. On the other hand, the figures for all the 20 republics show a decline for the same period, of only 18. Thus, Mexico more than absorbs the loss. Counting her out, the figures show

an increase of other American enrollment for the last two years.

The classifications, by countries, so far as they were available, appear hereunder:

|                    | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| Argentina          | 3    | 12   | 9    |
| Bolivia            | 0    | 1    | 1    |
| Brazil             | 34   | 37   | 48   |
| Chile              | 5    | 4    | 4    |
| Colombia           | 11   | 13   | 4    |
| Costa Rica         | 1    | 4    | 4    |
| Cuba               | 30   | 38   | 33   |
| Dominican Republic | 3    | 2    | 1    |
| Ecuador            | 3    | 2    | 1    |
| Guatemala          | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| Haiti              | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| Mexico             | 43   | 30   | 17   |
| Nicaragua          | 0    | 1    | 3    |
| Panama             | 8    | 16   | 9    |
| Paraguay           | 1    | 0    | 0    |
| Peru               | 11   | 10   | 8    |
| El Salvador        | 1    | 1    | 0    |
| Uruguay            | 1    | 0    | 0    |
| Venezuela          | 0    | 0    | 0    |

There is a hint in the data returned—no effort was made to supply specific information on the point—to the effect that the students from the other Americas are preferring technical studies, leading to the various branches of engineering. This indication, if it is an indication, is in the institutions that seem to be most popular with them.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one of those having the largest numbers of these students. Cornell, with its wide reputation for excellence in engineering, is another. (Cornell supplied figures for 1913 and 1914.) And the University of Pennsylvania showed the larger enrollment of all for 1913 and 1914.

On the other hand, Harvard, specializing on academic and other kinds of professional instruction, had a comparatively small enrollment from the southern countries. Similarly, Columbia University, with by far the largest total enrollment of all the universities of the United States, had fewer Central and South Americans than some of the others.

The 1914 figures for a few of the larger institutions, for some of which the 1915 statistics were not obtainable, follow: University of Pennsylvania, 70; Columbia University, 20; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 21; Harvard University, 3; Cornell University, 43; Temple University, 29.

Tuskegee Institute, which is not included in any of the foregoing figures, being in a class by itself, gives a peculiarly interesting account of its students from the other Americas. In 1913, it had 82 such students; in 1914, 75. Most of these were not from the republics. The following islands and other geographical districts are represented: Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, British Guiana, Antigua Bay, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Granada, Haiti, Hampden, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Trinidad, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Brazil, Bahamas, St. Andrews and St. Kitts.

It may be mentioned, incidentally, that a number of colleges and schools in the United States are making specially favorable conditions for students from the southern American countries. As a result of the efforts of Preston McGoodwin, United States minister to Venezuela, 43 schools and colleges in the United States several months ago offered free scholarships to students from Venezuela. There appears to be no reason why such arrangements could not be made for students from the other countries, if the right persons assumed the initiative. To mention an isolated instance, New York University, in response to the thought of Mr. McGoodwin, offered not only to Venezuelan scholarships, but scholarships to the first 10 acceptable students who applied from any of the southern American countries.

What, with this special hospitality and the more closely knitting ties among the American peoples, there is reason to expect large increases in the number of students coming here from the south.

## HIGHER LIMIT ON POSTAL DEPOSITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House postoffice committee yesterday voted unanimously to report favorably to the House a provision in the postoffice appropriation bill, increasing the limit of deposit in postal savings accounts from \$500 to \$1000 with interest, plus \$1000 additional without interest. The postal savings authorities have sought this legislation and it was passed by the last Congress but vetoed by the President because it contained a provision permitting deposit of postal savings funds in state banks, which he thought interfered with the federal reserve act. This objectionable provision is removed this year.

## ARGENTINA IN FAVOR OF CLOSER AMERICAN UNION

Would Have National Conferences in Southern Countries as Well as in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The formal request made by the secretary of the United States treasury, Mr. McAdoo, to the governments of the other American republics for their ideas as to the best methods for bringing the nations of this hemisphere into closer relationship is to have an authoritative and painstaking response from Argentina. This fact has just become known here with the publication of a preliminary statement from the special committee of the Bolsa de Comercio, to which the matter was intrusted.

The committee, it appears, has undertaken an immense amount of work, and the facts gathered are such as probably will be of great utility to the United States and the other countries active along these lines. It will be remembered that the questions from Secretary McAdoo grew out of the Pan-American financial conference held in Washington last May. Through them, he sought to discover, as far as might be possible by simple inquiry, what methods were likely to do most to strengthen inter-American business relations.

A great annual conference in Washington was mentioned, for one thing; the formation of standing committees of a commercial rather than an official character; the improvement of existing means of communication—these and other matters of less importance were sketched and the Central and South American and Caribbean countries were invited to express their opinions. The minister of finance, to whom the questions were addressed, submitted them to the Bolsa.

To judge by the preliminary statement the question of maritime communication is ably handled. Stress is laid once more on the need for steamers that shall make the voyage between New York and Buenos Aires in 15 days. The Bolsa states its inability to say to what extent the Argentine government would be prepared to subsidize such a service.

The idea of the annual conferences is approved in part. That their purposes would be best served by having it in Washington every year is doubted. It is pointed out that United States delegates would do well to come more frequently to the southern countries. Therefore the Bolsa committee states that while an annual conference appears to be advisable it would be better if it were held one year in Washington, then for two successive years in cities of the other countries, returning to Washington for the third year.

Incidentally, the Bolsa offers the use of its handsome new building for such times as the conference may be held in Buenos Aires.

"The point is worthy of notice," remarks the Herald, commenting on the offer, "for if any good is to come of this visiting and talking, the meetings must be something more than a reunion of gentlemen distinguished in position or possibly 'learned in the law,' but completely dissociated with trade in all its many branches."

In due course, the report will be sent to the United States treasury and its reception in the press of that country is awaited here with interest.

## INTRODUCES CIVIL SERVICE PENSION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Hamill introduced his civil service retirement pension bill. Representative Peter Tague of Massachusetts introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the bond and warehouse law to include merchandise free of duty. Representative Cary introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of weights and measures in the United States. Representative Kelly introduced a bill for construction of highways by federal convicts.

## LOOKING AHEAD TO NEW PROBLEMS IN PACIFIC OCEAN

History Professor of University of California Would Bar Political Influence of Europe

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CLEVELAND, O.—Looking beyond the results of the present European conflict, H. Morse Stephens, professor of history at the University of California, in his address before the Chamber of Commerce recently portrayed the problems of the "New Pacific Ocean" as those which would have to be solved by the United States of America in sympathetic relation with the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the empire of Japan and the Pan-American states. This portrayal recognized the possibility of a free state beyond the border of the United States in North America and in the southern Pacific ocean, when both Canada and Australia might be independent dominions.

Professor Stephens, after an eloquent tribute to General Goethals as the builder of the Panama canal, said: "I am not one of those alarmists who desire to talk on the question of Japan. The point I would dwell on is not the question of possible disturbance between Japan and the United States, but more largely upon the question of the duty of the United States to recognize, and with Japan, with the new China, with Canada, with Australia, and with Spanish America, to solve the problems of the Pacific ocean, without allowing them to be interfered with by the diplomacy of Europe. Europe will take part in the economic development; you have only to look at the map to see how cargoes can go more cheaply through the canal from western Europe than before. But it so happens that when Europe is out of Pacific ocean problems, and it will be up to the great powers I have mentioned to deal with them."

"Let us all hope and pray that Europe shall not be able to interfere again in the Pacific ocean politically. Let us hope that the new diplomacy will make possible an era in the Pacific ocean of a sympathetic understanding of the powers that border upon that ocean, with each other, instead of a policy of suspicion and a policy of aggression."

## SENATOR PLANS AMERICAN ARMY OF FIVE MILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A United States

army of 5,000,000 men in two years was forecasted yesterday by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate military affairs committee, in a statement urging compulsory service.

After going over his plan with army officers, the senator estimated that 2,315,883 men between 18 and 23 would be trained under it the first year, and that the increase of those coming into the army from cadet classes would more than double it the second year. Thereafter, the increase probably would be in proportion to the increase in population.

"Compulsory service is an idea we must come to," said Senator Chamberlain. "It is senseless for the nation to continue a system which may at any day send untrained troops against the skilled veterans of other nations. The people must be educated to see that this plan, or some plan like it, has the merits of keeping them in civil life most of the year, and yet gives them valuable military service."

"I believe that in time the system would lead to the abolition of the regular army. We would have simply skilled officers and a vast number of fairly prepared men. And with so short a time of service each year there would be no danger of arousing 'the militaristic spirit' so-called."

The estimate of 5,000,000 in two years is based on the theory that 50 per cent of the eligible male population would be able, under some plan, to get excused from the service.

"Contrary to the traditions of America and entirely impracticable," said Chairman Hay of the House military affairs committee, discussing Senator Chamberlain's plan, "this is not only contrary to the sentiment of native-born Americans, but even those who have come to this country with the idea of avoiding what the senator here proposes. Neither in the House nor the Senate can it succeed."

## SPANISH STEAMERS REPORT SEARCHERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Spanish steamship Montevideo, from Spanish ports, was twice held up and examined during her voyage to New York, where she arrived yesterday.

On Nov. 30, when 20 miles off Cadiz, she was stopped by the French cruiser Cassard. Officers of the cruiser inspected the papers of all passengers. No one was taken off.

On Dec. 3, off the Azores, an officer from the British cruiser Essex came aboard, put every one through a cross-examination and finally departed satisfied, after warning the passengers that hereafter it would be well for them to carry a birth certificate as well as a passport.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The Spanish steamer Martin Saens of the Pinillos line, from Barcelona to gulf of Mexico ports, was stopped today five miles off the Porto Rican coast by the French cruiser Descartes. No passengers were taken off.

## LEADERS ARE TO DISCUSS SURVEY OF EDUCATION

Vocational Problems to Be Feature of National Gathering of Teachers, Manufacturers and Economists in Minneapolis

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Manufacturers, educators, labor officials and economists to the number of 1000 will gather in Minneapolis on Jan. 19-22 to attend the annual meetings of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The chief interest of the gathering centers around the Minneapolis vocational education survey, which the society has been conducting since last May, for the purpose of determining just what kinds of industrial training are required to meet the needs of Minneapolis.

Three recent causes led directly to the survey: (1) The enforcement of the compulsory education law; (2) the enactment of a minimum wage law for women; (3) the establishment of the Dunwoody Institute by the recent bequest of \$5,000,000 to industrial education from William Hood Dunwoody, a Minneapolis manufacturer. The national value of this survey is found in the information it offers to other cities and towns interested in providing practical education for their people.

In addition to the discussion on survey, prominent leaders in manufacturing, labor and education circles will discuss questions of deep interest to all who believe that an important part of national preparedness is that which deals with the promotion of the industrial efficiency of workers.

"Some Predictions as to the Future of Vocational Education, Based on Massachusetts Experience," will be given by Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. "Trade Union Ideals and Vocational Education," will be an address by Sara Conboy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America. Simmons College is sending Dean Sarah Louise Arnold, who will also represent the American Home Economics Association and take part in the deliberations on training in those vocations which are largely an outgrowth of the home. Helen R. Hildreth, director of the Worcester Girls Trade school, Massachusetts, will show how short unit courses have greatly increased the training efficiency in her school.

One of the features of the convention will be an address by Dr. George E. Barnett of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., on "The Possibilities and Accomplishments of Trade Agreements in Industrial Education." Dr. Barnett, who served as director of some of the investigations for the commission on industrial relations, has made a special study of conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes. Problems of industrial education under public administration will be made the subject of a paper by Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston. Arthur D. Dean, director division of agricultural and industrial education, New York state department of education, will tell of the new developments in vocational education in his state, and particularly of that which is being developed in New York city, which is the most extensive of any now being undertaken in any part of the country.

Support for the Smith-Hughes bill now before Congress providing federal aid to vocational education will be the subject of a session of the society.

The officers of the national society are: President, William C. Redfield; vice-president, Cheesman A. Herriek; secretary, Alvin E. Dodd; assistant secretary, Charles W. Murland.

John Lind, ex-Governor of Minnesota, will be the toastmaster at the annual banquet, Jan. 19, at which William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, will be the chief speaker and guest of honor. Other prominent Minnesota citizens who will speak at the dinner are W. S. Hammond, Governor of Minnesota; George E. Vincent, president University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, former president of the Minneapolis Women's Club.

## CHAMPION CORN-HUSKER

TOPEKA, Kan.—Claude Bowers of Peabody claims the title of champion corn-husker of Kansas, says the Capital. Recently in nine hours, on State Representative Fred E. Pettit's farm, he husked and cribbed 136 bushels of corn. This beats the record of John Hill, of near Canton, who claimed he husked 134 bushels in a day without stating the number of hours, or that he had cribbed his corn. Mr. Pettit's corn is making 65 bushels to the acre, and Bowers has witnesses to prove the amount he husked.

## COLLEGE STARTS BUREAU

About 20 students have been placed in positions by the employment bureau inaugurated by the College of Business Administration, Boston University, according to an announcement of T. Lawrence Davis, its director. Twenty-four students in the department from Manchester, N. H., yesterday formed an organization to be known as the Manchester Club.

## STATES TO MARK BOUNDARY LINE

LANSING, Mich.—This state is going to mark her side of the joint line between Michigan and Ohio with white pine trees and Ohio is going to plant some sort of tree typical of the Buckeye state so that a generation from now the road traversing the line will be a thing of beauty.



## REALTY, SHIPPING AND SAILINGS Classified Advertisements

## REAL ESTATE

Residence property has been sold by F. Mildred Butterfield, the owner of a three story well front brick house and 1700 square feet of land situated No. 47 Hemenway street, Back Bay. Total assessment is \$9500 with 3700 of it land value. Ina A. Arbecam is the buyer. Daniel A. Cronin has conveyed title to Max Lurensky of the three story brick store and apartment buildings numbered 400 to 473 Albany street corner 132 and 134 Union Park street, South End, together with 4498 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$19,900 of which \$6100 applies on the land.

## WEST AND SOUTH ENDS

Theresa I. Delaney sold to Kate M. Russell a three story brick dwelling numbered 48 Wall street near Causeway street, West End, together with 619 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$5200 of which \$2700 is carried on the lot.

Theresa I. Delaney also sold to Elizabeth E. Russell the 3 1/2 story frame dwelling and brick stable, located No. 103 West Dedham street, South End, near Ivanhoe street. This parcel is taxed on \$6000 including \$3400 carried on 2250 square feet of land.

## BACK BAY BUSINESS LEASE

Leases have been signed and work begun on the new building to be erected by Albert Geiger, Jr., for the Oakland Motor Company of New England, on a lot of land on Beacon street, located 25 feet west of the Hotel Buckminster and running through to Brookline avenue. The new building will cover 7001 square feet of land containing three stories and a basement; plans by A. H. Bowditch, architect. The salesrooms and offices will front on Beacon street; the rest of the building has been designed with special reference to the needs of the various departments of the business, including the service station. A large automobile elevator will be located at the Brookline avenue end of the building. Messrs. Whitcomb & Company negotiated the lease.

## BRIGHTON AND ROXBURY

Ina A. Arbecam conveyed title to F. Mildred Butterfield on improved property numbered 96 Corey road, corner of Wellington road, Brighton, including 3841 square feet of land. The total tax value is \$15,000, of which the land carries \$2000.

Hyman Shenberg purchased from Lucetta F. Abbott, trustee, and one other, a three-story frame dwelling and lot of 1815 square feet of land at 45 Woodward avenue near George street, Roxbury, taxed on a total of \$2800.

## CLIFTONDALE ESTATE SOLD

George D. Cox has sold to Ida E. Storey for occupancy, his estate numbered 22 Myrtle street, Cliftondale. The property consists of a 2 1/2 story frame residence of eight rooms, lawns and shade trees. George W. Hall was the broker.

**MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE**  
At 4 o'clock this afternoon John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, addresses the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange on "Boston's 'Pay-As-You-Go' Policy."

**DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS**  
Patrick O'Hearn has purchased a large tract of vacant land from the executors of the W. H. Fitzpatrick estate. The land fronts on Dorchester avenue, Roseland and Santuit streets, Ashmont district, containing 50,400 square feet assessed for \$15,100. Rush & Co., brokers, say purchaser will build a block of stores on Dorchester avenue, and several three-apartment houses on the other streets.

**MEDFIELD COUNTRY PLACE**  
Mrs. Annie M. Dunn sold her residence on Main street, Medfield, comprising 4 1/2 acres, with colonial house modernized, barn, lawn and shade trees, etc. The advertised price was \$10,000. Lysander A. Hayward of West Medway purchased through the Chapin Farm Agency.

## BUILDING PERMITS

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Colonial rd., 133-35, ward 25; B. J. Connolly, Jr., Jno. C. Foley; brick dwelling. Washington st., 4081, ward 23; Eben Riggs, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling. Aldwin rd., 5, ward 23; Charles Strutzky, G. Serello; frame dwelling. Harvard av., 28-32, ward 20; Wm. E. Bulfinch, Jr., 2-3, ward 6; Daniel H. Greenhood; alter store and dwelling. Morton st., 972, ward 24; Jno. J. Delea; alter tenement.

## SOCIAL SERVICE TO BE THE TOPIC

In order that the public may learn the proper way in which to apply their social service, a series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be given by persons expert in that particular line in Bates hall.

Edward T. Devine, professor of social economy at Columbia University, will open the course with a talk on "Community Problems in Practical Life," on Jan. 6. Later speakers will be Lawrence Veiller, president of the National Housing Association; Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League; Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, president of the National Federation of Settlement Workers; Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, professor of political economy at New York University and a member of the national immigration commission, and Owen R. Leveley, secretary of the national child labor committee.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Few arrivals are reported at the fish pier this morning and prices still remain high. A large number of boats are out on the grounds but no arrivals are expected before late afternoon. Arrivals were: Somerville 42,000 pounds of groundfish; Bay State 47,500 pounds; Mary P. Goulart 7200 pounds. The three vessels together brought 11,500 pounds of cusk and 400 pounds of halibut. The Morning Star brought in 52,000 pounds of groundfish, 4000 pounds of cusk, and 300 pounds of halibut late this forenoon.

Among the arrivals late last night was the Norwegian steamer Finn, Captain Lundgren, from Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Cargo valued at \$1,500,000, included South American wool, hides, calf skins, canned asparagus and glycerine. About half of this was consigned to Boston and the remainder to New York, for which port the vessel will probably sail tomorrow. The Finn is the third steamer to come into port during the last two days with a disarranged steering gear. During the afternoon the Danish steamer Tula, Captain Thorkildsen, came into port bringing a 1200 ton general cargo from Copenhagen. The captain reported that his vessel was held two days at Kirkwall, while the ship's papers were sent to London for inspection.

Steamship Esparta, of the United Fruit Company's fleet, Captain O'Neill, sailed today for Cuba and the Caribbean, carrying another large cargo of produce and manufactured goods. More than 10,000 bags and 2000 barrels were included in the cargo. The first consignment of ginger ale ever sent from Boston to Cuba was also carried by the steamer. It consisted of 235 cases. Other shipments were 12 carloads of paper, 700 bags of asbestos, one carload of rattan furniture, and a large amount of dried fish, provisions, car wheels, pork, shoes, cotton and merchandise of a general character.

Among the saloon passengers were George H. Colby and H. J. Putman, of Boston, who will remain in Cuba several weeks.

There were no ground fish arrivals reported at Gloucester this morning. The schooner Athlete from Newfoundland brought in 1500 bbls of salt fish and 100 bbls of pickled herring. All the fishing schooners are out on the grounds and no arrivals are expected until late tonight.

Two British steamers arrived here about noon today. The Leyland liner Colman, Captain McDonald, from London brought general cargo and the British Monarch, under charter of the Allan line, had 800 tons of merchandise from Glasgow.

## PORT OF BOSTON

## Arrivals

Str. Colonial (Br), McDonald, London.  
Str. British Monarch (Br), Anderson, Glasgow.

Str. Celtic (Br), Howarth, Naples, Gibraltar and Ponta Delgada.  
Str. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.  
Str. J. H. Devereaux, Keene, Norfolk.  
Str. Howard, Chase, Baltimore.

Steam lighter Cornelia, Clausen, Newburyport, Mass.  
Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.

Str. Lighter Hercules, Garland, Scituate, Mass.

Tg. F. E. Richards, Miller, Rockland.  
Tg. bgs R & L Co No 2 and 6.  
Tg. Carline, McGoldrick, Rockland twg bgs Tulpehocken, and Paxtang, from Portland.

Tg. Honey Brook, Wentworth, New York twg bgs L & W B C Co No 14.  
Tg. Woolley, Guilmet, Lynn, twg bgs Dendron.

## Cleared

Str. Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.  
Str. Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.

Str. H. M. Whitney, Crowell, New York.  
Str. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor.  
Str. Araluen (Br), Hildebrand, Baltimore and New York.

## Sailings

Steamers Esparta, Port Limon; Grecian, Philadelphia; H. M. Whitney, New York; Kershaw, Norfolk.

Schrs. Florence E. Melanson (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; John J. Perry, Rockport, Me.; Nelson L. McFarland, Bangor; Warren B. Potter, Belfast; Valdaire (Br), Bear River.

Tugs Plymouth, New York, twg bgs L S W B C Co Nos. 3, 6 and 15; Peppercott, Rockland, twg bgs S T Co No 1.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today str. Caserta, Mediterranean ports; Radiant, Port Arthur twg bgs; Chaschill, Algiers; Neptune, Port Antonio; Harald, Caibarien; Proteus, New Orleans; Mexican, Boston; Narragansett, London; schr. Bayard Barnes, Gray, Bahia.

## GLEE CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT

The Boston University Glee Club will give its annual college concert tomorrow night in the college building. Mrs. Agnes Knok Black will read. A reception will follow the concert and refreshments will be served. The Gamma Delta sorority, College of Liberal Arts, will have its annual holiday spread in the Gamma Delta room tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## FRENCH FUND INCREASES

Contributions to the French emergency fund have increased the total to \$30,413.76, according to an announcement made by Kidder, Peabody & Co., the treasurers.

## SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

## Transatlantic Sailings

## EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York  
Cymric, for Liverpool.....Dec. 17  
Kursk, for Liverpool.....Dec. 17  
Philadelphie, for Liverpool.....Dec. 18  
Esperanza, for Bordeaux.....Dec. 18  
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa.....Dec. 21  
Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam.....Dec. 21  
San Guglielmo, for Naples-Genoa.....Dec. 22  
St. Paul, for Liverpool.....Dec. 24  
Saxonia, for Liverpool.....Dec. 25  
La Touraine, for Bordeaux.....Dec. 25  
Stampania, for Naples-Genoa.....Dec. 25  
Caristia, for Archangel.....Dec. 28  
Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam.....Dec. 28  
Patria, for St. John.....Dec. 28  
Lapland, for Liverpool.....Dec. 29  
New York, for Liverpool.....Dec. 31  
Tuscania, for Liverpool.....Dec. 31

## Sailings from Boston

## Sailings from Portland

Cartaginian, for Glasgow.....Dec. 29  
Sailings from St. John  
Corinthian, for Liverpool.....Dec. 16  
Proterian, for Liverpool.....Dec. 23  
Sicilian, for London.....Dec. 23

## WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool  
Saxonia, for New York.....Dec. 18  
Corinthian, for St. John.....Dec. 24  
Cameroon, for New York.....Dec. 25  
Scandinavian, for St. John.....Dec. 31

Sailings from Glasgow  
Tuscania, for New York.....Dec. 17  
Sailings from Rotterdam  
Ryndam, for New York.....Dec. 18

Sailings from Genoa  
America, for New York.....Dec. 22

## Transatlantic Sailings

## WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco  
Chico, for Hongkong.....Dec. 18  
Manoa, for Honolulu.....Dec. 21  
Ventura, for Sydney.....Dec. 28  
Matsonia, for Honolulu.....Dec. 28

Sailings from Seattle  
Hawaii, for Honolulu.....Dec. 21  
Hidzuka, for Honolulu.....Dec. 24  
Hilona, for Honolulu.....Dec. 25  
Mexico, for Yokohama.....Dec. 31

Sailings from Tacoma  
Mexico, for Yokohama.....Dec. 30  
Sailings from Vancouver  
Makura, for Sydney.....Dec. 22

## EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong  
Yokohama, for Seattle.....Dec. 23

Sailings from Yokohama  
Canada, for Tacoma.....Dec. 24  
Tamba, for Seattle.....Dec. 29

Sailings from Honolulu  
Sierra, for San Francisco.....Dec. 18  
Sonoma, for San Francisco.....Dec. 30

Sailings from Sydney  
Sonoma, for San Francisco.....Dec. 18  
Niagara, for Vancouver.....Dec. 23

\*Carries United States mail.

## STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY

Karema.....Australian ports  
Fiyent.....Genoa.....Nov. 28  
Myra.....Huelva.....Dec. 2  
Styllira.....Huelva.....Nov. 28  
Hesperus.....Huelva.....Nov. 28  
Colonian.....London.....Dec. 1  
Cretic.....Naples.....Nov. 30  
Krauthausen.....Glasgow.....Dec. 1  
Calmaris.....Oran.....Nov. 24  
Dongara.....Sydney.....Oct. 30  
Bypatia.....Lisbon.....Oct. 9  
City of Agia.....Calcutta.....Oct. 25

## TUESDAY, DEC. 21

Hansaat.....Buenos Aires.....Nov. 20  
Londan.....Liverpool.....Dec. 10  
Lord Cromer.....Calcutta.....Dec. 30

## THURSDAY, DEC. 23

Cape Finisterre.....Glasgow.....Dec. 9  
Cambrian.....London.....Dec. 10  
Colindale.....London.....Dec. 10  
Alexandra.....Copenhagen.....Nov. 27

## FRIDAY, DEC. 24

Franklin.....Glasgow.....Dec. 11  
Monadnock.....London.....Dec. 11  
Krauthausen.....Glasgow.....Dec. 1  
Boyne.....Liverpool.....Dec. 9  
Canopic.....Naples.....Dec. 12  
Etobicoke.....London.....Dec. 9  
Indrakula.....Manila.....Oct. 21

## SUNDAY, DEC. 26

Bostonian.....London.....Dec. 14  
Sagamore.....Liverpool.....Dec. 16  
Sark.....Buenos Aires.....Dec. 9  
Newquay.....Calcutta.....Nov. 11

## FRIDAY, DEC. 31

Devonian.....Liverpool.....Dec. 21  
Hylas.....Port Natal.....Nov. 21  
City of Sparta.....Austral ports.....Nov. 1  
Memphis.....Manchester.....Dec. 17  
Marengo.....Hull, Eng.....Dec. 18  
Queen Margaret.....London.....Dec. 18

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5

Anglian.....London.....Dec. 21  
City of Lincoln.....Shanghai.....Oct. 31  
Guthrie.....Buenos Aires.....Dec. 8  
Gordon Castle.....Cape Town.....Dec. 8  
Rossano.....Ponoy.....Dec. 8

Anglian.....London.....Dec. 21  
City of Lincoln.....Shanghai.....Oct. 31  
Guthrie.....Buenos Aires.....Dec. 8  
Gordon Castle.....Cape Town.....Dec. 8  
Rossano.....Ponoy.....Dec. 8

## AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES IN SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, Sask.—The director of Agricultural extension at the University of Saskatchewan is preparing to supply lecturers for short courses in agriculture through the province from Jan. 1 to the end of March. Fifteen points are to be supplied and agricultural societies desiring to secure an allotment of dates are requested to correspond with S. E. Greenway, director of agriculture at the university, says the Leader.

The courses will last from four to six days and will take in every phase of agricultural industry in Saskatchewan. In former years very few of these courses have been held, but those which have were so eminently successful that it has been decided by the department of agriculture to launch out on a larger scale.

The speakers at these short courses are men who for years have made a specialty of studying agriculture in the west. Among them are such men as Dean Rutherford, Professors Bracken, Shaw, Wright, Baker, Cutler, Greig, McKay, Willing, Smith, Tidale, Saskatchewan and Walker.

These men have specialized in branches and their lectures in past years have been of great assistance to the farmers at large. At all agricultural fairs, conventions and short courses, they have been very prominent in bringing to the Saskatchewan farmers intimate knowledge of their research work.

Secretaries of agricultural societies are asked to communicate with Mr. Greenway at the very earliest date possible in order that he may have time to arrange the courses, and what speakers are to be sent to various points.

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 12 lines to the inch.

## TABLE SUPPLIES

## TABLE SUPPLIES



## CHRISTMAS CANDY CRYSTALS MARSHMALLOWS

One envelope Boston Crystal Gelatine, one cup water, two cups sugar.

Soak one envelope of Boston Crystal Gelatine in one cup water. Boil two cups sugar and one cup water for a few minutes and then add dissolved Gelatine. Add a little salt and flavoring and allow to cool.

Beat until very stiff. Sift confectioners' sugar over the pan, pour the candy in, about one half inch thick, and put in refrigerator. When cold, cut in squares and roll in confectioners' sugar.

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BROWNING SOCIETY TO MEET "Paracelsus, the Solution of Our Problem," a word picture of Robert Browning's drama by Thomas A. Watson, will be given at the meeting of the Boston Browning Society at the Hotel Vendome. Dec. 21, at 3 p. m. Owing to the lack of time for a suitable presentation of "Luria" the members have voted to postpone it until April.

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## BUNGALOW PLANS

## BUNGALOW PLANS

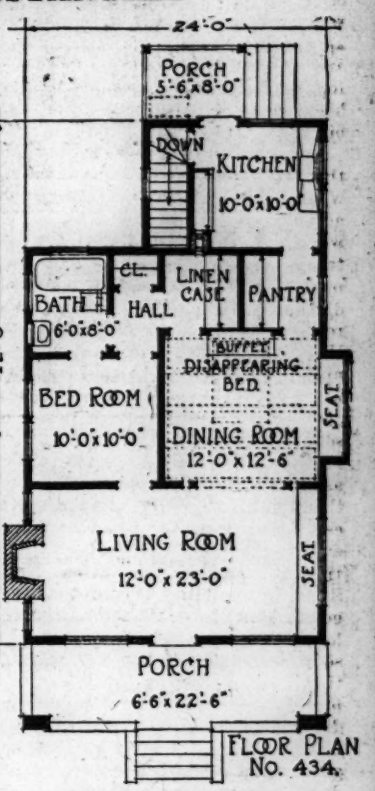


## NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL

No. 434. This neat little bungalow has a substantial appearance not very often found in a house that costs as little as this one. The living room occupies the entire front and has a built-in seat across one end and an open fireplace directly opposite. The dining room has beam ceiling, paneled wainscoting, and a built-in buffet containing a disappearing bed so arranged that it can be used as a bedroom if desired. The pass hall leading to the bathroom has a clothes closet and a large built-in linen locker. This house can be built on a lot as narrow as 30 feet. The estimated cost is \$1600.

This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the famous Bungalow Plan Book he is informed to the minute of the prospective home builder, and his advice and recommendations given without charge, all amendments gladly accepted. The above design is selected to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, \$1. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to designs and plans ranging in price from \$800 to \$4000.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper, he will furnish complete details of the above design for \$5. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan correspondence, or specifications to the above mentioned designer, JUD YOH, Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., and it will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies.—Advertisement.



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28-130 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.

QUALITY MERCHANDISING AT  
FRASER'S means the highest grade  
and newest fashions in Women's and  
Children's Wear—at modest prices for  
the quality, made possible by efficiency  
in modern merchandising.

**Fraser's**

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**CHINA STORE SINCE 1886**  
Fine China, Cut Glass, Lamps, Kitchen  
Goods, Wedding Gifts Headquarters. 50  
Dinner Set Patterns.

**The Geo. W. Allen Co.**

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**EDGAR'S**  
The largest department store in  
Southeastern Massachusetts. Our  
stocks are complete—our large out-  
let enables us to quote low prices.  
Brockton's most popular restau-  
rant, third floor.

## FURNITURE

**A Good Place to Trade**  
**ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.**  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS  
41 Center Street Brockton, Mass.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

COME TO US and let us help you make  
your money go the farthest in securing  
useful and acceptable presents for your  
friends.  
Examine our Underwear, Night Shirts  
and Pajamas and note the extra value  
for the price.

**PERKINS & ROLLINS CO.**  
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Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages  
Have had 25 years' experience in the  
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**JOHN V. SCOTT**, 126 Main St., Brock-  
ton, Mass.

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## GROCERIES

**THE QUALITY FOOD SHOP**  
MASONIC TEMPLE CORNER  
The Cleanest Groceries The Best Food  
Products. The best delivery service in town.  
We Sell Everything Good  
Phone 1210 J. P. NALL.

## CONFECTIONERY

**The Edy Candy Company**  
Peanut Brittle Sent Parcel Post  
40c the Pound  
Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream

## HAIRDRESSERS

**MRS. GREER**  
ROOM 3  
STARLETION BLOCK

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**WOLCOTT-VASSAU**  
Walk-Over Boot Shop  
120 North Broadway, BILLINGS, MONT.

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**HERMAN ALEXANDER**—Anything  
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reasonable prices. 207 North Broadway.

## SIGN PAINTING

**ERVING SIGN CO.**  
Signs of All Kinds—Automobile Painting  
First Floor, Oliver Building

## DELICATESSEN

**WHO SAID EAT**  
BING'S DELICATESSEN  
212 MONTANA AVENUE

**BILLINGS, MONTANA**  
Merchants may send advertising to  
**MARGARET A. VAREY**, P. O. Box 142

**ST. PETERSBURG**

## GROCERS

**The Lewis Burton Company**  
FANCY GROCERIES  
We pack and ship Florida products of  
all kinds.  
Call at our store while in the city.  
Cor. Third St. and Central Ave.

## GARAGES

**RAMM'S GARAGE**  
AUTO SUPPLIES—ACCESSORIES  
FORD AGENCY  
111-5 Second Street S., St. Petersburg, Fla.

## MILLINERY

**THE LITTLE HAT SHOP**  
MRS. M. S. SILVERTHORN  
132 Second St. N.

**ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.**  
Merchants may send advertising for  
the Monitor to **E. M. LANGDON**, 725  
Ninth Street N.

**HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS**  
To insure proper classification  
for Tuesday's and Friday's  
Papers should reach the Mon-  
itor office not later than 3 P. M.  
the day before.

## SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.**  
Springfield Store  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Everybody's Store  
and also a great

## Holiday Store

in which is featured the  
niceties of gift giving in—

ART—LITERATURE—MUSIC  
COSTUMING—TOYS

House Furnishings, Gift Giving Articles,  
Novelties and Motoring

## FORBES &amp; WALLACE

Almost any BOOK you  
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any that isn't we'll get for you at once.

## FORBES &amp; WALLACE

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"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"  
Tel. 180 or 6652

## CARLISLE COAL

Tel. 1301 Elm St.

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## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

## HAYNES &amp; COMPANY

ALWAYS RELIABLE  
346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

We cannot emphasize too strongly  
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**OUR BROKEN LOT SALE**  
OF MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S  
Suits and Overcoats

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**Hall's POPPING CORN**  
EAT MORE CORN  
Packages only. All Grocers.

## DAIRIES

**Columbia Creamery Butter**  
AND  
**Columbia Eggs in Cartons**

If your grocer does not carry  
them telephone 853 and we  
will tell you who does.

## GROCERS

**ARTHUR A. CALL**  
Fine Groceries  
144 State Street - Springfield

**MARKET AND LUNCH ROOM**  
Everything Good to Eat  
THE FIFTH WARD MARKET  
473 State St. C. A. Wright  
THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 6 Walnut St.

## LAUNDRIES

**The Song of the Happy Home**

NO SPOTS AT SCOTT'S  
WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK

## MUSIC

**BLODGETT'S MUSIC STORE**  
27 HARRISON AVENUE.  
Standard and Classical MUSIC

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**GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY**  
For All the Family  
Fine Shoe Repairing  
**MORSE & HAYNES CO.**  
316 Main Street

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Shampooing, Manicuring  
Try Hottel Corset for Comfort and Style  
**IMPERIAL TOILET BAZAAR**  
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TYPEWRITING—Manuscripts copied;  
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Company  
Complete Holiday Stocks

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Gloves Handkerchiefs  
Art Goods

## Holiday Gifts

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305 MAIN STREET

**PICTURES AND FRAMES**

**GIFT SHOP**  
Useful novelties and  
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**J. H. MILLER CO.**  
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**The W. J. Woods Co.**  
OUTFITTERS  
TO MEN AND BOYS  
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**CHINA, ART GOODS, ETC.**  
**CHARLES HALL**  
THE HALL BUILDING  
Importers and Makers of Objects of  
Industrial Art  
Pottery—Wood—Metal—Fabric

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Merchants may send advertising in-  
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B. STOCKER**, 43 Longfellow Terrace.

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**HOLIDAY GIFTS**  
It's time to be thinking of  
**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**  
You will find the task of selecting an  
easy one if you come to Gardner's.  
**A. C. GARDNER, Jeweler**  
30 Union Street, New Bedford

**GROCERIES**  
Come Where the Good Things Gather

**TABER CENTRAL MARKET**  
AND GROCERY  
Accounts Solicited. 258 Union St.

## CLEANING

**French Cleaning**  
Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford  
A. M. BUSH & CO.

## PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

**PROVIDENCE SHEPARD COMPANY PROVIDENCE**  
**READY TO SERVE YOUR CHRISTMAS NEEDS**  
This is the "Christmas Store of Providence"—every one of the seventy specialty  
shops is brilliant with beautiful gift things. From top to bottom your gift list can  
be supplied without your leaving this store—there's practically everything for everybody.

**TOYLAND** The biggest, brightest, best TOY SHOP in Providence.  
Full of good strong toys and beautiful dolls.  
FOR YOUR OWN SATISFACTION—SHOP EARLY

**CHRISTMAS GIFT ARTICLES**  
UNIQUE, UNCOMMON, EXCLUSIVE AND MODERATELY PRICED  
The Leading Stationers and Paper Dealers of Rhode Island  
**PROVIDENCE PAPER CO., 44-46 Weybosset Street, Providence**

**Outlet Happyland**  
The Logical Christmas Gift Store  
For Value and Service

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**IRVING BEARSE**  
Wall Paper Manufacturers' Agent  
Samples displayed at your home of new  
wall paper decorations direct from factory.  
594 PUBLIC STREET  
Telephone Broad 85

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## CLOTHIERS

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Westminster and Eddy Streets, Providence, R. I.  
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"  
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Unusual Gifts for "The Holidays" Are on Display at "The Clover Shop"  
Powder Boxes, Pin Trays, Candy Boxes, Hairpin Boxes, Opera Bags, Pillows,  
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All Articles Are Neatly Boxed.

**EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S WORK**  
334 Westminster Street  
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Telephone Union 1175-W

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CHOCOLATES  
Providence Made Fresh Daily  
SEVEN STORES

**CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS**  
For Ladies and Gentlemen

**Brooks' Restaurant**  
85 Westminster Street

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Tel. West 369-W. CRANSTON, R. I.

**SHOES AND HOSIERY**  
BUY

**Peirce Shoes and Hosiery**  
If You Want the Best  
Moderately Priced  
**THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON**

**SULLIVAN COMPANY**  
150 WESTMINSTER STREET  
**FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY**  
For Men and Women  
**BANISTERS SHOES FRED S. FENNER**  
FOR MEN President

**MILL ENGINEERS**  
**JENKS & BALLOU**  
Mill Engineers and Architects  
Steam, Electrical, Hydraulic  
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L. H. BIRCH, Proprietor  
We deliver promptly  
to all parts of the city.  
Charter 6896 178 Ashley Street

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Hot Water Bottles  
Rubber Gloves  
Street Shoes  
Rubber Articles  
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**Aling Rubber Co.**  
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**Shoes and Hosiery**  
For the Entire Family  
**James Lawrence & Son**  
755 MAIN STREET

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**LUX BOND & LUX, INC.**  
Holiday  
Gifts  
Are  
Here

**CLOTHING**

**Best Grade**  
**Hudson Seal**  
Coats for Women  
Beautiful styles  
trimmed with skunk,  
lynx and ermine.  
The Luke Horsfall Company, Hartford

**ADVERTISEMENTS** intended to appear in all editions  
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## DES MOINES, IA.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**HARRIS-EMERY CO.**  
WHERE ALL IOWA SHOPS

Most everything that a man, woman or child would delight to receive  
as a gift—Moderately priced.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

**YOUNKER BROTHERS**  
"IOWA'S LOGICAL GIFT STORE"

THERE IS SOMETHING HERE, FROM EVERYWHERE, for everybody's  
Christmas, just as though there were nothing wrong anywhere in the world.  
It is a gift store for men, women and children.

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## MARKETS

**The Fulton Market**  
QUALITY—PRICE—SERVICE  
418 SIXTH AVENUE 4 Phones—Walnut 2908

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**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
JEWELERS  
400-402 Walnut Street

## FURNITURE

**LET DAVIDSON'S**  
Estimate on your new Furniture,  
Carpets, Draperies, Shades and  
House Furnishings.  
CASH OR PAYMENT

## FINANCIAL

**A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION**  
We would like to serve you  
**Century Savings Bank**

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**Hippee Motor Supply Co.**  
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Accessories of All Kinds  
Gasoline 18c per Gal.  
TIRES: FIRESTONE—MICHELIN

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300 K. P. Block

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IOWA'S LEADING FURRIER  
FINE FUR GARMENTS TO ORDER  
FUR REPAIRING AND REMODELING  
REASONABLE PRICES

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**PURITY COAL & COKE CO.**  
IOWA AND EASTERN COALS  
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**EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING** while you  
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terials. **R. F. BESTOR**, 407 W. 5th St.

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**PRINTING—Designing—Engraving—**  
Copper-plate and steel die embossing.  
**THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.**

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## CONFECTIONERY

## CONFECTIONERY

**"Perfection in Confection"**  
**MEAD'S**  
Champaign, Illinois  
**LUNCHEONS** **BREAKFASTS**

For Christmas, order

**Harris**

**La Noy**  
Chocolates  
50c the pound. Postage Extra

**D. E. HARRIS, Champaign, Ill.**

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS**  
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931 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

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**GEO. E. PEARSON**  
JEWELER  
222 Elm Street, next to City Hall

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## ROOMS WANTED

**WANTED—By young business woman,**  
January 1, quiet, well-furnished room in  
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## CONCORD, N. H.

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**G. NARDINI & SON**  
6 North Main Street

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**DAVID E. MURPHY**  
DRY GOODS  
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JEWELERS  
Choice gifts in sterling silver and cut glass



# ADVERTISERS' GUIDE TO SHOES OF QUALITY

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Rainproof, Tweed Coats for motorizing or street wear. H. J. GARDNER, 408 Boylston St.

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MISS MURRAY'S CAFE. Open 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., 730 Mass. Ave. Separate Room for Automobile Parties.

TAILORING, cleaning, pressing and repairing. Work called for. A. I. BLOOM, 730 Mass. Ave., Tel. Camb. 3544-M.

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NEMO CORSETS for tall or short stout people. \$3.50.

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## NEW ENGLAND

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YE OLD ENGLISH. 28 West 40th St. Lunch 60c. Dinner 90c. Home cooking. Also a la carte.

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## CENTRAL

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# World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

## SPECIALTIES FEATURE IN A DULL MARKET

Baldwin, New York Air Brake, Westinghouse, Woolworth and Sears-Roebuck Attract Attention—Boston Is Quiet

The New York stock market was uninteresting and generally lower in the early dealings today. Losses did not exceed fractions except in a few instances. Baldwin Locomotive was down more than 4 points at one time, but it soon rallied a point and a half. Canadian Pacific sold a point under yesterday's closing figure. International Mercantile Marine preferred certificates were strong. The market was rather irregular once more.

Small and irregular price changes prevailed in the Boston market. There was no feature and trading was quiet. Butte & Superior sold ex-dividend of \$8.25.

At the end of the first half hour both the New York and Boston stock markets were dull and inclined to sag.

Increasing attention was paid the specialties and the standard issues were practically neglected as the session advanced. Consolidated Gas opened up 1/4 at 143 1/2 and advanced to 146 before midday. Texas Company was up 3/4 at the opening, at 231. It advanced to 233 and then lost most of its rise. Woolworth was unchanged at the opening at 117 and advanced to 119 1/2, receding nearly 2 points later. Westinghouse opened up 1/2 at 138, advanced at 140 1/2 and lost a point. Sears Roebuck opened up 1/4 at 179 1/2 and advanced to 182 before midday. Baldwin moved up 4 points to 120 1/2.

United Fruit opened unchanged in Boston at 148 and rose 3 points during the first half of the session. The rights also improved a good fraction. Butte & Superior advanced above 74. Trading was very quiet.

There was a better demand for the Anglo-French bonds in the early afternoon trading in New York. The rest of the market was inclined to sag off. Many of the specialties lost their early gains. General Motors was particularly weak. The trend was downward at the beginning of the last hour but business continued light.

## RAILWAY POINTS

The Pullman company attracted five extra sleepers to the Boston & Albany road's Twentieth Century Limited from South station at 12:30 o'clock this noon for the accommodation of Harvard students en route to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

A special New Haven railroad Pullman equipped train of 11 cars left South station at 1:15 o'clock this morning for the Boston opera company en route to Washington, D. C., via the Poughkeepsie bridge route.

The Pennsylvania-New Haven road's Adams Express special arrived at South station last evening with 15 all-steel cars waybilled from Pittsburgh points west to Boston.

A large American Express Company shipment of auto bodies passed through Boston over the Boston & Maine railroad today en route from Amesbury to Syracuse.

The Boston & Albany railroad is maintaining shuttle baggage car service between Wellesley and Boston today on account of heavy student travel.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger trainmaster of the Boston division New Haven railroad, is inspecting Readville, Dedham and Needham terminals today.

Dartmouth College students occupying reserved Boston & Maine railroad coaches arrive at North station at 4:35 o'clock this afternoon en route from Hanover, N. H.

The Boston & Albany railroad operated a special train from Framingham to Boston at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon on account of Wellesley College closing at 12 o'clock noon for the holidays.

The Boston & Albany road's Chicago express from South station at 10 a. m., the New York express at 12 o'clock noon and the Wolverine at 2 o'clock this afternoon were dispatched in sections on account of heavy student travel.

## WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Cloudy tonight, Friday probably rain or snow.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Partly cloudy tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness probably followed by snow in Vermont.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. 28.10 a. m. 31  
12 noon 33.1 p. m. 34

IN OTHER CITIES  
(8 a. m. today)  
Albany 28.10 New Orleans 64  
Buffalo 24.10 New York 20  
Chicago 20.10 Philadelphia 20  
Cincinnati 26.10 Pittsburgh 24  
Denver 20.10 Portland 22  
Des Moines 20.10 Portland, Ore. 24  
Jacksonville 22.10 San Francisco 48  
Kansas City 34.10 St. Louis 32  
Nantucket 28.10 Washington 22

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 7:06 High water  
Sun sets 4:13 Tides at 1:53 p. m.  
Length of day 9:07 Moon sets 8:30 a. m.  
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS at 4:43 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

|                      | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alaska Gold....      | 24      | 24 1/2  | 24      | 24 1/2  |
| Alaska Ju Min....    | 10      | 10 1/2  | 10      | 10      |
| Al-Chal Mfg Co....   | 32 1/2  | 32 3/4  | 31      | 31      |
| Al-Chal Co pf....    | 82      | 83 1/2  | 82      | 83 1/2  |
| Am Ag Chem....       | 71      | 71      | 71      | 71      |
| Am Beet Sugar....    | 100     | 100     | 100     | 100     |
| Am Can....           | 60 1/2  | 61 1/2  | 59      | 59      |
| *Am Can pf....       | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Am Car Fr....        | 80      | 81 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  |
| Am Coal Prod....     | 152     | 155     | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 |
| Am Cotton Oil....    | 56      | 56 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 54 1/2  |
| Am Express....       | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| Am H & L....         | 11      | 11      | 11      | 11      |
| Am H & L pf....      | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| Am Ice Sec Co....    | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Am Lined Oil....     | 24      | 24      | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| Am Lined pf....      | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Am Locomotive....    | 69      | 70 1/2  | 68 1/2  | 69      |
| Am Loco pf....       | 101     | 101     | 101     | 101     |
| Am Smelting....      | 98 1/2  | 99 1/2  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| Am S Sec A pf....    | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  |
| Am Steel Fr....      | 61      | 61 1/2  | 61      | 61      |
| Am Sugar....         | 116     | 116 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 116     |
| Am Tel & Tel....     | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| Am Woolen....        | 47      | 47      | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| Am Woolen Ck....     | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| Am Wr Paper pf....   | 13      | 13      | 13      | 13      |
| Anaconda....         | 85 1/2  | 86 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  |
| Associated Oil....   | 64      | 64      | 62      | 62      |
| Atchafalpa....       | 106     | 106     | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa pf....    | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bald Loco pf....     | 116     | 120 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Bald Loco pf....     | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohio....      | 92 1/2  | 93      | 92      | 92      |
| Batopilas....        | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   |
| *Beth Steel pf....   | 150     | 150     | 150     | 150     |
| B F Goodrich....     | 73 1/2  | 74 1/2  | 72      | 72      |
| Brooklyn R T....     | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  |
| Burns Bros....       | 85 1/2  | 86 1/2  | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  |
| *Butte & Supr....    | 63      | 64      | 63      | 63      |
| Cal Petroleum....    | 32      | 32      | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| Cal Petrol pf....    | 61      | 61      | 59      | 59      |
| Can Pacific....      | 180 1/2 | 180 1/2 | 179     | 179     |
| Cent Leather....     | 54      | 54 1/2  | 52 1/2  | 52 1/2  |
| Ches & Ohio....      | 62      | 62      | 62      | 62      |
| Chile Copper....     | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24      | 24      |
| C M & St Paul....    | 93      | 93 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  |
| C M & St Paul pf.... | 132     | 132     | 132     | 132     |
| Chi R I & Pac....    | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  |
| Chi & G West....     | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  |
| Chi & G West pf....  | 39      | 39      | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| *Chino Copper....    | 52      | 52      | 51      | 51      |
| Clu Pdy & Co....     | 74      | 74      | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  |
| Col Fuel....         | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| C Tab Reg Co....     | 45      | 45      | 45      | 45      |
| Con Can....          | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  |
| Con Gas....          | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| Corn Products....    | 19      | 19 1/2  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  |
| Corn Prod pf....     | 91      | 91      | 91      | 91      |
| Cruible Steel....    | 72      | 72 1/2  | 72      | 72 1/2  |
| Cruible Steel pf.... | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110     | 110     |
| Denver....           | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  |
| Denver pf....        | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| Domes Mine Ltd....   | 29      | 29      | 28      | 28      |
| Elect Stor Bat....   | 65 1/2  | 65 1/2  | 65      | 65      |
| Erie....             | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Erie 1st pf....      | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  |
| F M & S Co pf....    | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      |
| Gen Chem pf....      | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Gen Electric....     | 173 1/2 | 174     | 172     | 172     |
| Gen Motors....       | 530     | 530     | 513     | 513     |
| Gen Motors pf....    | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| Gen Motors pf....    | 46      | 46      | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  |
| Gt Nor Ore....       | 48 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 47 1/2  | 47 1/2  |
| Gt Nor pf....        | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Gug Exp Co....       | 76 1/2  | 76 1/2  | 76 1/2  | 76 1/2  |
| Harv of N J....      | 111     | 111     | 111     | 111     |
| Homestake....        | 124     | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Inspiration....      | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  |
| Int Agr Corp....     | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      |
| Int Agr Corp pf....  | 58      | 58      | 58      | 58      |
| Int Con Corp....     | 22      | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  |
| Int Con Corp pf....  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 78      | 78      |
| Int Mer Corp....     | 74      | 74 1/2  | 70 1/2  | 70 1/2  |
| Inter Nickel....     | 198     | 198 1/2 | 197 1/2 | 197 1/2 |
| Inter Paper....      | 12      | 12 1/2  | 12      | 12 1/2  |
| Int Paper pf....     | 47 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 47 1/2  | 47 1/2  |
| Kan City So....      | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| Kan City So pf....   | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| K C F T & M pf....   | 68      | 68      | 68      | 68      |
| Lake E & W....       | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  |
| Lake E & W pf....    | 34 1/2  | 35      | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  |
| Lack Steel....       | 82      | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Lehigh Valley....    | 82      | 82      | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  |
| L-Wiles Co....       | 25      | 25      | 25      | 25      |
| Louis & Nash....     | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 |
| Mackay Copr....      | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  |
| Maxwell Motor....    | 76 1/2  | 76 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  |
| Max Motor 1st pf.... | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Max Motor 2d pf....  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  |
| Mex Petrol....       | 99      | 99 1/2  | 94      | 94      |
| Miami....            | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  |
| Mo Kan & Tex....     | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   |
| Mon Power Co....     | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  |
| Mo Pacific....       | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   |
| Mo Pacific pf....    | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   |
| M & St L pf....      | 34      | 34      | 34      | 34      |
| M S P S S M....      | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Nat Biscuit....      | 126     | 127 1/2 | 126     | 127 1/2 |
| Nat Flamel....       | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| Nat Lead....         | 64      | 64      | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| *Nevada Con....      | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  |
| N Y Air Brake....    | 138     | 140 1/2 | 138     | 138 1/2 |
| N Y C....            | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| N Y N H & H....      | 74 1/2  | 74 1/2  | 74 1/2  | 74 1/2  |
| N & W....            | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 |
| N & W pf....         | 86 1/2  | 86 1/2  | 86 1/2  | 86 1/2  |
| Northern Pac....     | 116     | 116     | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Ont Silver....       | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| O & W....            | 30      | 30 1/2  | 30      | 30      |
| Pacific Mail....     | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Pac T & T....        | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Pennsylvania....     | 58 1/2  | 58 1/2  | 58 1/2  | 58 1/2  |
| Peoples Gas....      | 114     | 114     | 114     | 114     |
| Phila Co....         | 43 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| Pittsburgh Coal....  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  |
| Pitts Coal pf....    | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111     | 111     |
| Pressed Steel....    | 64      | 65      | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| Press Steel pf....   | 105     | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Pub Serv Corp....    | 119     | 120     | 119     | 120     |

Quicksilver.... 4 1/2 5 4 1/2 4 1/2  
Quicksilver pf.... 6 6 5 1/2 6  
\*Ray Con.... 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

|                        | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Reading....            | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Rdg 1st pf....         | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Republ I & S....       | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  |
| Repub I & S pf....     | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Rumely....             | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       |
| Rumely ctf....         | 13 1/2  | 14      | 13 1/2  | 14      |
| Ry St Spring....       | 44 1/2  | 46      | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  |
| Sea Air Line pf....    | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      |
| Sears-Roebuck....      | 179 1/2 | 182     | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| Sloss-Sheffield....    | 63      | 63 1/2  | 63      | 63 1/2  |
| Sloss-Sheffield pf.... | 101     | 101     | 101     | 101     |
| So Pacific....         | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100     | 100     |
| So Ry....              | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| St L S W pf....        | 45      | 45      | 45      | 45      |
| Stand Milling....      | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  |
| Studebaker....         | 83 1/2  | 83 1/2  | 83 1/2  | 83 1/2  |
| StL & SF....           | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  |
| StL & SF 2d pf....     | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| Tenn Copper....        | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  |
| Texas Co....           | 231     | 233     | 227     | 227     |
| Texas Pacific....      | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  |
| Third Avenue....       | 60 1/2  | 60 1/2  | 60 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| Union B & P....        | 8 1/2   | 9       | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| Union B & P pf....     | 31      | 31      | 30      | 30      |
| Union Pacific....      | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Union Pac pf....       | 83      | 83      | 82 1/2  | 82 1/2  |
| United Fruit....       | 148 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 |
| U Rys Inv....          | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      |
| U Rys Inv pf....       | 39      | 39      | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| U S C I P....          | 24      | 24      | 24      | 24      |
| U S C I P pf....       | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  |
| U S Realty....         | 41      | 41      | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| U S Rubber....         | 54      | 54 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  |
| U S Rub 1st pf....     | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| U S Steel....          | 86      | 86 1/2  | 85      | 85      |
| U S Steel pf....       | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| *Utah Copper....       | 77 1/2  | 78      | 77 1/2  | 77 1/2  |
| Va I C & C....         | 60      | 60      | 60      | 60      |
| Wabash w i....         | 16      | 16      | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  |
| Wabash pf A w i....    | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45      | 45      |
| Wabash pf B w i....    | 29      | 29      | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| Western Union....      | 89      | 89 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  |
| Westinghouse....       | 68      | 70 1/2  | 67 1/2  | 67 1/2  |
| Westinghouse pf....    | 80      | 80 1/2  | 80      | 80      |
| W & L....              | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| Willys-Overland....    | 249 1/2 | 249 1/2 | 238     | 238     |
| Woolworth....          | 117     | 119 1/2 | 117     | 117 1/2 |

\*Ex-dividend.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

National Bank of Cuba has deposited in the assay office at New York \$1,000,000 French gold coin imported from Cuba.



# Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

## GRATIFYING PROGRESS BEING MADE IN GENERAL BUSINESS

Review of Situation by Banking Institution Shows Increasing Activity in Nearly Every Direction—Greater Caution Manifested

According to the New England letter just issued by the First National Bank of Boston industrial and financial conditions continue to show gratifying progress. At the same time considerable caution is exercised in many directions. The letter says in part:

Activity in nearly every line of business throughout the country leaves little to be desired. The Steel Corporation, again, reports for November a surprising increase of over a million tons in unfilled orders—the more remarkable as much business was turned away on account of inability to make deliveries in a reasonable time. In the general steel trade, premiums are being paid for favorable delivery dates and prices are advancing sharply—Bessemer pig iron, Pittsburgh, ruling at \$19.45 per ton as compared with \$14.70 a year ago. With a lessening of orders from the belligerent nations, Russia excepted, domestic demand has greatly strengthened and vigorous railroad buying has set in. Our total exports, nearly \$60,000,000 a week—trouble last year's figures—are steadily mounting and railroads are conducting official inquiries to relieve congestion near Atlantic seaboard terminals. No marked relief in this direction is looked for soon, although there is a well-defined belief that the volume of munition orders has passed its climax. This may well be so as the allied nations are making striking progress in readjusting and putting into operation their industrial machinery, which was virtually wrecked in the early months of the war.

In France, especially, the improvement in productive capacity is remarkable and great efforts are being made to produce at home a greater proportion of their requirements. Railroad gross earnings throughout the United States are climbing steadily upward and idle cars have practically vanished. November bank clearings, outside New York city, were 33 per cent over November a year ago and from 15 to 20 per cent over the corresponding months of 1912 and 1913. Shoe manufacturing and most textiles again show an improvement during the past month. While the fine goods cotton mills and specialty mills are obtaining good results, the print cloth mills lag behind in profits, goods prices still being out of proportion to the advanced price of cotton. This is one of the few lame spots in the New England industrial situation. Retail trade has been stimulated by the holiday activity, by more reasonable weather and by a generally freer buying attitude of purchasers. Reports covering closely the entire country indicate a marked clearing up of the unsatisfactory collection conditions, which existed a year and even six months ago.

In spite of the very favorable statistical record of trade, there exists in many quarters a feeling of great uncertainty as to future business—a feeling which is making for increased caution. No doubt, activity in munitions is considered a most unstable element in our business foundation and already an added uncertainty has appeared due to peace discussions abroad and predictions as to the termination of the war. Likewise, the assembling of Congress, carrying with it numerous legislative proposals directly affecting our own domestic economy is a decidedly unsettling factor.

In New England there is a disposition to take full advantage of existing good business; to cultivate especially domestic and foreign business outside the munition field; and to adopt generally a conservative attitude in planning for the future.

The lumber market is in a strikingly strong position. Basic dimension spruce is now quoted at \$26 per thousand feet, which is within one dollar of the highest price ever reached. It is customary for lumber to rise in price in the late fall or early winter when the mills close down for the winter, but the rise this fall is inordinate and the supply is very small. This is the middle of the cutting season, which extends from August to April and the lumber camps are reported as cutting at capacity. The Penobscot camps are active also, but the paper trade is getting most of this cut, leaving the supply for construction purposes short. The Bangor and Aroostook region reports a cut running about the same as a year ago, with most of the mills now shut down. It is noteworthy that the rise in prices came too late to be influential in delaying the closing of the mills. Mill yard stocks are made up of random lumber and await springtime for replenishment. With the supply of lumber declining and demand normal, the lumber trade is on an immediate acceptance basis. In the southern pine there is a great activity, shipments now exceeding production and orders running ahead of shipments.

Figures covering 45 associated storage warehouses in the United States show that they had on hand as of Dec. 6, 1915, 90,530,000 pounds of butter as compared with 41,870,000 on Dec. 1, 1914; and 1,848,000 cases of eggs on Dec. 1, 1915, as compared with 1,649,000 on Dec. 1, 1914—these are close to record figures.

The fact is that the great enemy of the butter and egg middleman has been the open weather. There is an intense potential demand for butter and eggs for export, but in the mild, open weather which has been prevalent, refrigerator space for the transshipment of butter

and eggs has been commandeered by other products which carry a higher rate. When genuine winter weather sets in, and cargo space can be made to serve the same purpose as refrigerator space, our exports of butter and eggs should increase rapidly and by the middle of January or early February, the storage interests figure on being cleaned out of their stocks.

Whereas, within a comparatively few months idle cars were numerous, the exact reverse is true today. The roads of the country as a whole are practically without idle cars while the individual systems which report shortages are growing in number.

In New England, the composite figure of the idle cars of the New Haven, Boston & Maine Central shows a striking decline during the year down to the point where there are now practically no idle cars. In the case of the New Haven there is an actual shortage of freight cars.

While export traffic to New York city has reached such dimensions as to require emergency action on the part of the railroads, including embargoes by some lines, the current weekly returns of gross railroad earnings show very active conditions as well in other traffic divisions. The weekly returns represent chiefly lines in the South, in parts of the West and in Canada. As compared with the returns of a year ago their reports show cumulative improvement. As late as the third week in September the aggregate earnings of 35 roads were slightly less than for the same mileage a year ago. Since then the reports have shown aggregate gains in constantly increasing proportion and the figures for the fourth week of November are in excess of 1914 by \$4,913,000, or 38.06 per cent.

The gains are very marked, naturally, among the southern and southwestern roads, which suffered so severely a year ago on account of the tying up of the export cotton movement. But they are also very decided in the figures of the Canadian roads and of those in the bituminous coal territory, and on the whole are favorable for the limited number of roads reporting in the region of the Great Lakes and on the Pacific coast.

The majority of the larger roads, including the trunk lines, the anthracite coal roads, the "grangers" and most of the transcontinentals, report only by months; and this is the practice also of the New England companies. The November figures show for roads aggregating a mileage of 95,689, a gain in gross earnings of \$15,544,000 or 29.07 per cent over October, 1914. Comparisons with last year are not wholly satisfactory, owing to the abnormal conditions then prevailing. There is an evident improvement, however, over previous years, figures for 13 roads showing a gain of 4.10 per cent over October of 1913 and of 3.89 per cent over 1912.

Probably never in the history of wool manufacturing has the consumption of raw material been heavier than during the last three or four months and the canvass of active and idle machinery made by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, as of Dec. 1, will no doubt show the heaviest occupation of machinery (especially of looms) that has ever been shown since these returns were tabulated. Moreover, the best feature of the manufacturing situation is in the quality of the business, rather than in the quantity, for domestic demand is the basis of present activity, almost exclusively. There is a larger demand for all money in this market with rates unchanged at 3 per cent. Boston bank reserves have increased sharply during the month and loans have increased, reflecting a more active demand for money. Time rates are not materially firmer but banks are less inclined to put out funds at the present range of rates, which rule from 3½ and 4 per cent up.

Interest in the bond market has of late centered largely in the Anglo-French 5s and with the dissolution of the syndicate at hand, there has been practically a free market on these bonds for some days and they seem to have struck a natural level around 95, at which they yield about 6.20 per cent. With a return of over 6 per cent, this bond bids fair to be popular on the exchange and will undoubtedly be bought by investors and institutions to utilize idle funds, for there is likely to be a quick market for them at prices fluctuating, of course, to some extent with the fortunes of war. Bond prices, generally speaking, are holding at the advance and a good bond market is in prospect for some months to come, but the level of prices has probably pretty nearly reached its limit, for at these figures railroad and other corporations will be attracted to put out new floatations and the supply bids fair to be closer to the demand from now on.

The new \$60,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio issue of long time 5s, which was issued at par and which went to a premium will undoubtedly be followed by others shortly.

### AUTO MERGER DENIED

John N. Wills president of the Wills-Overland Company says: "There is absolutely no truth in the story concerning a merger of the Wills-Overland, General Electric or Peerless Truck & Motor Companies. The story does not even have a leg to stand on."

## OIL CONCERNS' STOCKS HAVE GOOD MARKET

Big Profits From Advancing Crude Product and Gasoline Prices Being Reflected in Security Values—Future Bright

The strongest market in the Standard Oil stocks of the current year has prevailed lately. The advances in prices of crude oil and gasoline have begun to have their full effect on the prices of securities. It should be noted, however, that those oil securities which are listed on the exchanges have lagged behind the securities that are unlisted, and the explanation of this is interesting.

Improved processes have enabled the Standard Oil companies to turn out three times as much gasoline as they did 10 years ago, notwithstanding the fact that the supply of crude oil containing a high gasoline content is not increasing. Moreover, many of the newer oil fields produce crude oil that contains only about one tenth of the amount of gasoline that can be extracted from Pennsylvania crude, which, of course, makes a higher premium on the latter.

Despite this, however, there is every prospect of a period of exceptional profits in the gasoline business in a very short time. A New York broker says that after conferring with some of the largest interests in the oil industry he can state that a price of 35 cents a gallon is expected for gasoline without any material reaction from the present prices.

Although United States producers have lost the usual central European markets, the war has also resulted in preventing a flood of oil from Galicia to United States markets. This curtailment of the supply on the one hand, coupled with the constantly increasing demand for oil for locomotives and steamships, in place of coal, and the demand for gasoline, with the growth in numbers of automobiles, has naturally had a beneficial effect on the price which producers receive for their product.

Many western oil producers ship large quantities of oil to China. Principal among these is the Standard Oil of California. The reports of a possible political disturbance following the reestablishment of a monarchy in that country might be construed as a bearish factor on the price of petroleum. The American markets, however, have not seemed disposed to discount this factor and the inference is that peaceful and satisfactory conditions in China will prevail despite the important change in government.

Since the price of petroleum and its products began to advance, a couple of months ago, the shares of companies engaged in oil production have appreciated materially. The following table is an indication of the extent of this advance:

| Company            | Last | Low | Div. |
|--------------------|------|-----|------|
| Illinois Pipe Line | 294  | 145 | \$20 |
| Ohio Oil           | 176  | 151 | 5    |
| Pacific Oil        | 174  | 11  | 5    |
| Pacific Petroleum  | 174  | 11  | 5    |
| Pacific Petroleum  | 174  | 11  | 5    |
| Pacific Petroleum  | 174  | 11  | 5    |
| Pacific Petroleum  | 174  | 11  | 5    |
| Pacific Petroleum  | 174  | 11  | 5    |
| Pacific Petroleum  | 174  | 11  | 5    |
| Pacific Petroleum  | 174  | 11  | 5    |

Pacific Oil & Gas has been strong lately on the expectation of a substantial dividend distribution shortly. It is known that the company recently sold 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil at a gross price of \$12,000,000 and that most of this amount is available for distribution without impairing the cash position of the company.

Standard Oil of California has advanced on the expectation of a 100 per cent stock dividend before long.

Among the listed stocks there has been a substantial advance during the past couple of months but a great deal of disappointment has been engendered over the failure of many of them to maintain their high levels. As an indication of the long range advance in some of the leading securities the following may throw some light:

| Company              | Recent  | High | Low    | Div. |
|----------------------|---------|------|--------|------|
| California Petroleum | 32      | 105  | 18 1/2 |      |
| Mexican Petroleum    | 100 1/2 | 85   |        |      |
| Texas Oil            | 253 1/2 | 160  | 10     |      |
| Ventura Consul       | 115 1/2 | 114  |        |      |

Ventura has been rather a disappointment to the market, but with the advance in price of the gasoline that is anticipated, this company should profit to a great extent. The company produces a high grade of gasoline that is much in demand for racing cars and has been able to command a premium on this in the past.

## PACIFIC MAIL STOCK SOLD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Southern Pacific Company announces that it has accepted an offer of \$10 a share, ex-dividend, for 110,800 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship from W. R. Grace & Co. An additional \$2.50 a share will be paid for the stock provided the assets of the Pacific Mail Company, exclusive of the proceeds from the seven steamships, the sale of which was announced yesterday to the American International Corporation, exceed \$1,250,000.

### FRENCH MAY BUY RAILS

PHILADELPHIA Pa.—In reference to reported French government order for steel rails negotiations have been going on for some time with the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The amount of the order is understood to be \$5,000,000.

## COMMODITIES STILL ON UPWARD TREND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The upward trend in commodity prices still continues, the war being chiefly responsible. The latest index numbers of the three principal authorities show these changes:

|           | New York | London | Brussels |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| January   | 9.143    | 3045   | 100.0    |
| February  | 9.062    | 3131   | 100.0    |
| March     | 9.097    | 3305   | 100.0    |
| April     | 9.773    | 3357   | 100.0    |
| May       | 9.778    | 3327   | 107.2    |
| June      | 9.748    | 3250   | 106.4    |
| July      | 9.898    | 3281   | 106.4    |
| August    | 9.823    | 3296   | 107.0    |
| September | 9.804    | 3336   | 107.0    |
| October   | 9.974    | 3371   | 110.0    |
| November  | 10.378   | 3500   | 118.1    |
| December  | 10.647   |        |          |

## ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO ROAD REORGANIZATION

Plan Calls for Replacement of Nearly All Present Capitalization With New Securities—Arrangements in Detail

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reorganization plan for the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad provides for replacement with new securities of all the present capitalization of the road, with the exception of \$4,454,000 general mortgage bonds and \$5,306,000 equipment trust certificates. Control of Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis is to be retained, and bonds of that road will be left undisturbed; and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4 per cent preferred stock trust certificates are to receive same treatment in reorganization as Frisco refunding 4s; i. e., they will get 75 per cent in new preferred 4 per cent bonds, and 25 per cent in cumulative adjustment income 6 per cent bonds.

Control of Chicago & Eastern Illinois road will be given up by surrendering stock owned by Frisco in exchange for the outstanding stock trust certificates pursuant to terms of trust agreement, and in settlement of unfilled contract on certificates reorganization managers will deliver \$18 in 6 per cent preferred stock, and \$2.50 in common stock of reorganized Frisco with each share of Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred stock, and \$30 preferred and \$3.25 common with each Chicago & Eastern Illinois common share, par value \$250.

For release from guarantee of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico first mortgage bonds, reorganization managers will pay and deliver \$500,000 cash, \$500,000 in 5 per cent convertible bonds and \$636,800 in 6 per cent preferred stock. Southern Railway has taken over Frisco's share of stock of New Orleans Terminal Company, and reorganization managers in addition will pay \$116,666 cash and \$650,000 preferred stock to release the Frisco from joint guarantee of first mortgage bonds of terminal company.

The \$2,500,000 collateral 5 per cent notes, due June 1, 1913, which precipitated receivership, are to be foreclosed; and pledged securities, comprising \$2,500,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois common stock trust certificates, \$1,400,000 Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis preferred stock trust certificates, and \$100,000 Frisco general lien 5 per cent bonds, are to be made subject to the plan; and, in addition, reorganization managers will deliver \$34,862.50 preferred stock and \$556,582.50 common stock to new company.

The issue of \$2,600,000 of 6 per cent notes, due Sept. 1, 1914, secured by notes and stock of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and San Benito & Rio Grande Valley railroad and \$1,400,000 cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock of the Kirby Lumber Company, are also to be foreclosed and pledged securities, other than the Kirby Lumber stock, are to be transferred to the reorganization managers who will pay and deliver \$270,000 in cash and \$1,350,000 in 6 per cent preferred stock of the reorganized road.

Reorganization plan provides for payment in cash of the \$3,000,000 receivers' certificates, and for \$2,323,636 equipment trust obligations maturing after Jan. 1, 1916, and prior to July 2, 1917. Treatment under the plan of small miscellaneous bond issues of the road is given below.

This table shows what amount of cash and what amount of prior lien 4 per cent bonds each \$1000 face value of existing securities receives:

|                                  | Cash     | Lien       |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Consolidated mortgage 4s         | \$100.00 | \$1,000.00 |
| Southwestern division 1st 5s     | \$25.00  | 1,250.00   |
| Central division 1st 4s          | 33.00    | 1,250.00   |
| Northwestern division 1st 4s     | 33.00    | 1,250.00   |
| Trust mortgage 5s of 1887        | 42.50    | 1,250.00   |
| Missouri & Westn div 1st 6s      | 125.00   | 1,250.00   |
| Shoe Co. 2d 5s                   | 125.00   | 1,250.00   |
| St. L. Wichita & Westn 1st 6s    | 120.00   | 1,250.00   |
| Muskogee City Bridge 1st 5s      | 50.00    | 1,250.00   |
| St. L. Memphis & San Jo 1st 5s   | 50.00    | 1,250.00   |
| Chester, P. & Ste G 1st 5s       | 12.50    | 1,250.00   |
| Pennsylvan Railroad 1st 6s       | 12.50    | 1,250.00   |
| Southern Railway 1st 6s          | 12.50    | 1,250.00   |
| Missouri & Arkansas 1st 5s       | 12.50    | 1,250.00   |
| St. Louis & San Francisco 1st 5s | 12.50    | 1,250.00   |
| St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 5s  | 12.50    | 1,250.00   |
| Quana, Acme & Pacific 6s         | 115.00   | 1,250.00   |

\*Includes interest from last matured coupon to Jan. 1, 1915, from which date the prior lien mortgage bonds bear interest. Interest from last matured coupon to Jan. 1, 1916, 1/2 per cent and interest.

For the Ozark & Cherokee Central first 5s the reorganization managers have the option to either deliver 125 per cent in prior lien bonds, as shown above, or 100 per cent in prior lien bonds and 20 per cent in cash.

### LONDON EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS

LONDON, England—The stock exchange here will be closed Dec. 24, 25 and 27; also Jan. 1.

## STEEL CONCERNS ARE REFUSING NEW BUSINESS

Large Part of Orders Now on Books of Various Companies for Delivery in Third Quarter of 1916

Current iron and steel market reports still deal largely with business offered, which steel companies cannot entertain, says the Iron Age. Yet in November, when a similar condition prevailed, actual bookings were enormous, as the Steel Corporation's increase of more than 1,000,000 tons in unfilled orders is full proof. Some independent companies also booked nearly as much as they shipped last month, but others kept their new contracts down.

It is known that some sales for the third quarter of 1916 have been made at 170c to 180c for heavier finished materials, but they are not many. However, no small tonnage of what is now on the books is really third quarter business, since the mills cannot deliver it earlier.

The outcome of the railroad congestion, particularly in the East, is a matter of no small concern. Aggravated in some districts by heavy storms it has resulted in a scarcity of coke and some blast furnaces have paid \$2.75 and higher for prompt coke compared with \$2.10 a week ago.

Iron ore, pig iron and finished materials have been active in the past week in the order named. Sales of Lake Superior ores have been very heavy at 75c advance over 1915 prices as the latter were readjusted after the Minnesota freight rate reduction of 5c. Old-range Bessemer is thus \$4.50 and non-Bessemer \$3.75, while Mesaba ores are \$4.20 for Bessemer and \$3.55 for non-Bessemer. It is believed practically all the merchant ore that can be shipped will be sold by the end of the month.

Lake ore producers are exercised over the supply of mining labor and rates. More boats have been bought by ore shippers to make sure of getting down their ore, nearly a score being thus taken up.

Large sales of Fort Henry, N. Y., ore have been made for 1916 delivery at an advance of about 75 cents over last year's schedule, making the range 8 1/2 cents to 9 cents a unit, delivered in eastern Pennsylvania, according to the grade of ore and the freight rate. Lump ore for open-hearth and puddling furnaces has sold at \$4 at Fort Henry. Over 1,000,000 tons of eastern ores have been sold in the last few days.

Pig iron has been making up lately for the months when it held back while steel was climbing. Marked increase in foundry operations is shown by good buying, particularly in the East and in the lake districts, for early delivery. Pittsburgh and the valleys have been quiet, but elsewhere buying has been freer at advancing prices. Makers are taking on business for the second half at \$1 advance over recent prices. At Buffalo a 25,000-ton block of resale iron has been rapidly disposed of at a profit of \$5 to \$6 a ton.

## BECOMES PARTNER IN BANKING FIRM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It was announced today by Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers Trust Company, that William C. Poillon had resigned as vice-president of the company, to become a general partner in the banking firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co., of this city and Boston.

Mr. Poillon commenced his business career in 1880 as an employee of the Mercantile Trust Company, and after filling various positions, was elected president of that company in January, 1911. At the time of the merger of the Mercantile Trust Company with the Bankers Trust Company in August, 1911, Mr. Poillon was elected a vice-president of the latter company, which office he has held to the present time.

At the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association which was held in Boston in September, 1913, Mr. Poillon was elected president of the trust company section, representing almost all of the trust companies in the United States.

## AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE'S EARNINGS

The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, in its report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last, shows net earnings of \$1,180,813, compared with \$1,059,745 for the previous year. After allowing for the 7 per cent dividend (to which return the common stock is limited) the balance of \$823,387 was equal to 16.46 per cent on the \$5,000,000 preferred stock, compared with 14.03 per cent earned in 1914. After Jan. 1 President Cutler says the company's business in Canada will be handled by the Dominion Brake Shoe Company, Ltd., the entire capital of which is owned by the American Brake Shoe & Foundry. A stockholder moved at the annual meeting that quarterly reports of the company's business be made public, but the motion was voted down.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Latest quotations for real estate trust securities as given by Burroughs & Co. follow:

|                                         | Outstanding | Capital stock | Par     | Bid  | Asked |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------|------|-------|
| Albany Trust                            | \$270,000   | \$1,100,000   | \$100   | \$75 | \$85  |
| Barre Trust                             | 1,800,000   | 1,800,000     | 100     | 80   | 85    |
| Bedford Trust                           | 75,000      | 470,000       | 100     | 90   | 95    |
| Berkley Trust                           | 450,000     | 1,100,000     | 100     | 60   | 70    |
| Board of Trade Building Trust           | 1,670,000   | 1,670,000     | 100     | 85   | 102   |
| Boston Storage Warehouse Co.            | 100,000     | 3,000,000     | 100     | 100  | 100   |
| Boston Real Estate Trust                | 580,000     | 9,317,000     | 1000    | 1010 | 1010  |
| Boston Storage Warehouse Co.            | 150,000     | 1,235,000     | 100     | 108  | 110   |
| Boston Wharf Co. stock                  | 6,000,000   | 6,000,000     | 100     | 80   | 85    |
| Bromfield Building Trust                | 840,000     | 588,400       | 100     | 80   | 85    |
| Bromfield Real Estate Trust, bonds      | 4,200,000   |               | various | 70   | 80    |
| do stock                                |             | 3,250,000     | 100     | 90   | 100   |
| Chicago Real Estate Trusts              | 2,500,000   | 2,500,000     | 1000    | 900  | 1000  |
| City Associates                         | 750,000     | 750,000       | 500     | 500  | 500   |
| City Real Estate Trusts, Chicago        | 200,000     | 725,000       | 100     | 90   | 95    |
| Claverly Trust                          | 275,000     | 430,000       | 500     | 410  | 410   |
| Congress Street Associates              | 1,350,000   | 2,100,000     | 100     | 88   | 90    |
| Constitution Wharf Trust                | 400,000     | 400,000       | 100     | 100  | 100   |
| Copley Square Trust, bonds              | 2,500,000   |               | 1000    | 1000 | 1000  |
| do com                                  |             | 450,000       | 100     | 100  | 100   |
| do stock                                |             | 2,000,000     | 100     | 100  | 100   |
| Delta Building Trust                    | 145,000     | 200,000       | 100     | 85   | 90    |
| Devonshire Building Trust               | 400,000     | 540,000       | 100     | 80   | 85    |
| Dwelling House Associates               | 115,000     | 700,000       | 100     | 90   | 100   |
| Eastern States Real Estate Trust, bonds | 175,000     |               | 1000    | 1000 | 1000  |
| do stock                                |             | 225,500       | 100     | 100  | 100   |
| Essex Street Trust                      | 235,000     | 580,000       | 100     | 85   | 90    |
| Factory Buildings Trust                 | 30,000      | 700,000       | 100     | 80   | 85    |
| Fifty Associates                        | 235,000     | 1000 shares   | 100     | 4000 | 4000  |
| Haymarket Trust                         | 100,000     | 1,000,000     | 100     | 45   | 50    |
| Huntington Chambers Trust               | 755,000     | 1,430,200     | 100     | 100  | 100   |
| Kimball Building Trust                  |             | 600,000       | 100     | 75   | 80    |
| Leverly's Wharf Trust                   | 700,000     | 1,800,000     | 100     | 98   | 100   |
| Long Street Associates                  | 500,000     | 1,800,000     | 100     | 97   | 101   |
| Old South Building Association          | 500,000     | 1,800,000     | 100     | 98   | 101   |
| Oliver Building Trust                   | 900,000     | 1,500,000     | 100     | 97   | 103   |
| Paddock Building Trust                  |             | 1,100,000     | 100     | 90   | 95    |
| Pemberton Building Trust                |             | 700,000       | 100     | 85   | 90    |



# Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

## INTEREST KEEN IN MEETING OF PEACE COMMITTEE

American League Delegates Are Expected to Arrive in New York City Tomorrow and Start Conference at Once

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Peace is at hand in baseball. The magnates of the National, American, Federal and International leagues will come together here tomorrow in their meeting to settle the strife of two years. This was considered assured today following tidings from Chicago, where President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Nationals yesterday presented the National-Federal plan to the American leaguers that President B. B. Johnson had approved.

The American league owners will arrive here tomorrow and immediately go into conference with the Nationals, Internationals and Federals.

President A. G. Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals, acting as spokesman for the National league, cleared the situation today with the announcement of tomorrow's plans. Though President Dreyfuss is expected to arrive this afternoon, it is not believed his coming will change the situation.

Many rumors circulated about the corridors of the Waldorf today regarding the ultimate redistribution of players and allotments of stock when the settlement is made, but baseball men said not even the magnates were forming any trade plans or making demands for stock until assured of the establishment of peace.

The most popular theory was that Charles Weeghman and Philip Ball would buy into the Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals, respectively, and H. J. Sinclair into the New York Giants. There was a strong report, however, that President Britton of St. Louis would not consent to a partnership agreement and would insist that Ball buy all or none of his baseball properties, and at Britton's price, which is said to be about \$500,000.

The Tuesday afternoon meeting of the National league was a very quiet one, most of the four hours of conference being taken up by the committees sent out to draw resolutions for Andrew Freedman and A. G. Spalding.

The proposed amendment to the league constitution whereby suspended players would be deprived of salary during the period of their layoff was adopted unanimously. The question of restricting free passes was brought up and started a long argument. It was severely proposed to arrange for the distribution of passes on a sliding scale dependent on the population of the cities to do away with the present right of the club owner to give out as many passes as his fancy dictates and to make it necessary to have the number issued be approved by a league committee. Nothing definite was done on the question, however, final disposition being put over till the February meeting of the league. Owner Hempstead of New York and President Baker of Philadelphia were appointed a committee to look into the subject and bring in a complete report.

Charles Herzog signed a two-year contract to manage the Cincinnati team and P. J. Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals agreed to the figures offered in a proposed three-year document. This does not mean, however, that Herzog will for a certainty play in Cincinnati, as the directors of that club are still willing to trade the star, provided they can get their own terms in a deal.

## TEN GAMES FOR THE 1916 HARVARD FOOTBALL TEAM

Eight Already Scheduled—Colby to Open Season—No Contest With Penn State

Eight of the 10 dates for the 1916 Harvard varsity football team have been provisionally filled, according to a tentative schedule, announced by F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association. Certain changes from this year's schedule will be noticed. Neither the Massachusetts Agricultural College nor Carleton appear, the former having proved too strong an opponent for so early in the season and Carleton's abandoning of intercollegiate football having precluded any other arrangement.

Bates College which was the opening game last year, is back on the list in second place, Colby College having been retained as the opening contest. Tufts College, also a 1914 opponent, will appear in the Stadium next fall. The two midseason dates are still open, with a chance that the University of Virginia may fill one of them, if she is unable to change her game with Vanderbilt in order to come to Cambridge on Nov. 4.

There will be no game with Pennsylvania State College next year. This was decided upon before Pennsylvania State came to the Stadium this fall, when the schedule proved to be unnecessarily heavy. The schedule:

Sept. 25—Colby; 30—Bates.  
Oct. 7—Tufts; 14—open; 21—open; 28—Cornell.  
Nov. 4—Virginia; 11—Princeton; 18—Brown; 25—Yale.  
All games, except that with Yale, will be played in the Stadium.

## COLUMBIA WILL START TOMORROW AT BASKETBALL

Early Season Practice Under Coach H. A. Fisher Indicates Strong Blue and White Team

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the opening of the season tomorrow evening when the Columbia varsity basketball team meets the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on the Morningside Heights court, Coach H. A. Fisher will get his first chance to see what the outlook is for a strong five to represent the Blue and White during the coming season.

Although the team has not been practicing long it looks very much as if Coach Fisher would have the material for one of the best basketball teams that has ever represented Columbia. While no stars have as yet been disclosed, La Tour and Roberts, both freshmen last winter, are showing more than ordinary ability, and with experience they should solve the problem of finding capable forwards.

Calder and Korsand are the only men of last year's team who have had any experience as forwards, and until Roberts and La Tour began to show signs of developing into first class men the outlook for good front rank players was none too bright.

Coach Fisher, with a wealth of guards, including Captain Dwyer, Wilber and Healey and Burghard, who alternated at guard and center last winter, Columbia is well fortified for guards and center men. Dwyer fits in equally well as a forward or guard. He is a trifle slow, however, to be used regularly as a forward, and last year Fisher had him at guard in many of the games.

Wilber and Healey were substitutes last winter and had little opportunity to show their worth. Healey will probably not get into the opening game because he is resting from his football labors. Wilber, however, will be on hand for the first contest and will probably pair with Dwyer at guard.

Burghard will have the assignment at center until the midyear examinations are over, when it is expected that Wegner will be eligible. It is more than likely, however, that Burghard will hold the place throughout the season, especially if he shows up well in the Dartmouth game, the first league encounter Jan. 8.

## HANDBALL WILL PROVE POPULAR COLLEGE SPORT

Intercollegiate League Which Has Been Formed by Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Rutgers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That handball will prove to be a popular college sport and that the Intercollegiate Handball League which has been formed by Columbia, Princeton and Rutgers will grow in size is today the opinion of those who are taking the most interest in the movement.

Ever since Columbia and Yale played a dual game in 1904 Dr. G. L. Meylan, physical director at Columbia, has been endeavoring to have the sport introduced into the colleges as a part of the athletic curriculum, and although he is not the originator of the new league, his support of the game prepared the way for it.

According to the tentative list of dates which has been drawn up the league season will begin on Feb. 18, when Yale will play Columbia in New York. In all there will be 10 games, each meeting the other teams in the league twice, with the last game March 18.

The first difficulty which the organizers of the league found was that there was no codification of the rules of the game and a draft of rules has been drawn up by the manager of the Yale team which will be used as a basis for this season's play.

## SIDELINES

The University of Omaha has elected John Seibert captain for next year. He plays tackle.

G. S. Warner, coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team this fall, is being talked of as manager for the Pittsburgh Nationals.

R. C. Kienholz has been elected captain of the Northwestern College football team for next fall. He has been right tackle on the team for three years.

Fifteen men are said to have applied for the position of coach of the University of Wisconsin eleven for next fall. The decision will not be made until after the holidays.

Princeton will have some splendid line material next fall with the exception of the two ends and those will have to be developed. Hogg, McLean, Gennert, Nourse and Yates should make an exceedingly powerful line from tackle to tackle.

## CHELSEA INCREASES LEAD IN LONDON FOOTBALL PLAY

Conditions for Playing Association Matches Not of the Best and Many Rugby Games Are Canceled—Oxford and Cambridge Win Matches

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—Conditions for football on Saturday, Nov. 27, were not good; with the result that while most association matches were played, on an iron ground, many Rugby matches were canceled altogether, notably the interesting encounter between Hull and Leeds, two of the four top teams in the table.

In the London combination, Chelsea further increased their lead over Millwall, who were beaten by Clapton Orient by 2-0, by defeating Watford (by 3-0). Only one match was drawn in the division, Queen's Park Rangers and Woolwich Arsenal scoring 1 each, Crystal Palace got the better of Brentford by the only goal, and Fulham scored a 2-0 victory over Croydon. West Ham went down to Tottenham by a score of 3-0.

With the exception of the match between Manchester United and Southampton Central, all the games in the Lancashire division reached a decisive conclusion. The two most interesting results were the victory of Liverpool over Everton by 4-1, the first victory in 16 years on that ground, over their opponents of Saturday, and the defeat of Manchester City, the third team in the table, by Preston North End, who are at the bottom, by the odd goal in 5. The two leading teams in the table were both victorious, Burnley by 3-2 against Stoke, and Stockport County by 4-2 against Bolton Wanderers. Of the other teams in the division, Blackpool beat Rochdale (3-2), and Oldham Athletic beat Bury (2-1).

The scoring in the Midland section was fairly heavy, 33 goals being scored by all the teams engaged. Notts county went to the head of the table by virtue of 4 goals scored against Leeds City, this giving them an advantage in the "goals for" of one point over their rivals of the same town, who only managed a 2-0 verdict over Huddersfield Town. The positions of last week are thus reversed. Barnsley and Sheffield United were successful in their encounters with Bradford City (3-2) and Leicester Fosse (5-2), respectively. Bradford sustained a defeat at home by Derby County (3-2).

The "Greek vs. Greek" match between Hull and Grimsby resulted in a win for the former by 4 goals to 1 and the Sheffield Wednesday team accounted for Lincoln City 4-1.

In the Scottish League, Glasgow Celtic maintained their position in the leadership by a victory over Raith Rovers, and the Hearts got the better of Dumbarton by 3-1. The next two teams in the table were victorious over their opponents. In Ireland, Linfield made good their claim to the cup of the Belfast League by beating Cliftonville (2-0), after suffering only one defeat in the competition. Glentoran are the runners-up, the Distillery going under to them by 4-2.

The following tables give the results of the various leagues up to the end of November.

| LONDON COMBINATION  |     |    |   |   |    |    |     |       |      |
|---------------------|-----|----|---|---|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| Club                | Pld | W  | L | D | GF | GA | Pts | Goals | Per  |
| Chelsea             | 13  | 10 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 11 | 22  | 37    | 2.85 |
| Millwall            | 13  | 8  | 3 | 2 | 29 | 19 | 16  | 29    | 2.23 |
| The Arsenal         | 13  | 5  | 4 | 4 | 25 | 21 | 14  | 25    | 1.92 |
| Fulham              | 13  | 6  | 4 | 3 | 20 | 21 | 14  | 20    | 1.54 |
| Brentford           | 13  | 4  | 4 | 5 | 20 | 21 | 14  | 20    | 1.54 |
| Tottenham           | 13  | 4  | 4 | 5 | 24 | 19 | 13  | 24    | 1.77 |
| W. Ham United       | 13  | 5  | 6 | 2 | 21 | 19 | 13  | 21    | 1.62 |
| Sheffield           | 13  | 4  | 5 | 4 | 22 | 29 | 13  | 22    | 1.69 |
| Crystal Palace      | 13  | 2  | 8 | 3 | 14 | 22 | 11  | 14    | 1.07 |
| Queen's Pk. Rangers | 13  | 5  | 7 | 1 | 14 | 22 | 11  | 14    | 1.07 |
| Watford             | 13  | 5  | 5 | 3 | 18 | 22 | 13  | 18    | 1.38 |
| Clapton Orient      | 13  | 6  | 7 | 0 | 18 | 29 | 13  | 18    | 1.38 |
| Croydon Common      | 13  | 2  | 9 | 2 | 16 | 30 | 6   | 16    | 1.23 |

| LANCASHIRE SECTION |     |   |    |   |    |    |     |       |      |
|--------------------|-----|---|----|---|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| Club               | Pld | W | L  | D | GF | GA | Pts | Goals | Per  |
| Burnley            | 13  | 8 | 2  | 3 | 41 | 19 | 19  | 41    | 3.15 |
| Stockport County   | 13  | 7 | 4  | 2 | 28 | 14 | 18  | 28    | 2.15 |
| Manchester City    | 13  | 7 | 4  | 2 | 25 | 18 | 16  | 25    | 1.92 |
| Stoke              | 13  | 6 | 3  | 4 | 23 | 18 | 16  | 23    | 1.77 |
| Blackpool          | 13  | 7 | 4  | 2 | 22 | 16 | 18  | 22    | 1.69 |
| Southport Central  | 13  | 6 | 5  | 2 | 24 | 15 | 14  | 24    | 1.85 |
| Everton            | 13  | 7 | 6  | 0 | 34 | 24 | 14  | 34    | 2.69 |
| Liverpool          | 13  | 8 | 4  | 1 | 28 | 14 | 18  | 28    | 2.15 |
| Manchester United  | 13  | 4 | 5  | 4 | 22 | 24 | 13  | 22    | 1.69 |
| Oldham Athletic    | 13  | 5 | 5  | 3 | 22 | 26 | 13  | 22    | 1.69 |
| Bury               | 13  | 4 | 6  | 3 | 21 | 26 | 13  | 21    | 1.62 |
| Bolton Wanderers   | 13  | 4 | 8  | 1 | 23 | 40 | 9   | 23    | 1.77 |
| Rochdale           | 13  | 2 | 8  | 3 | 13 | 28 | 7   | 13    | 1.00 |
| Preston N. End     | 13  | 1 | 10 | 2 | 9  | 35 | 4   | 9     | 0.69 |

| MIDLAND SECTION     |     |   |   |   |    |    |     |       |      |
|---------------------|-----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| Club                | Pld | W | L | D | GF | GA | Pts | Goals | Per  |
| Notts County        | 13  | 8 | 2 | 3 | 28 | 14 | 18  | 28    | 2.15 |
| Nottingham Forest   | 13  | 8 | 2 | 3 | 28 | 14 | 18  | 28    | 2.15 |
| Barnsley            | 13  | 7 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 20 | 15  | 28    | 2.15 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 13  | 7 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 14 | 18  | 24    | 1.85 |
| Bradford            | 13  | 6 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 23 | 13  | 26    | 2.00 |
| Huddersfield Town   | 13  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 13  | 17    | 1.31 |
| Lincoln City        | 13  | 6 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 13  | 17    | 1.31 |
| Leeds City          | 13  | 5 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 22 | 12  | 20    | 1.54 |
| Leicester Fosse     | 13  | 4 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 29 | 11  | 20    | 1.54 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 13  | 5 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 23 | 11  | 24    | 1.85 |
| Hull City           | 13  | 4 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 29 | 11  | 21    | 1.62 |
| Bradford City       | 13  | 4 | 6 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 10  | 20    | 1.54 |
| Derby County        | 13  | 3 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 30 | 8   | 20    | 1.54 |
| Grimsby Town        | 13  | 2 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 28 | 8   | 15    | 1.15 |

| BELFAST LEAGUE (Final Table) |     |   |   |   |    |    |     |       |      |
|------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| Club                         | Pld | W | L | D | GF | GA | Pts | Goals | Per  |
| Linfield                     | 10  | 7 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 4  | 16  | 17    | 4.25 |
| Glentoran                    | 10  | 5 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 14  | 20    | 2.00 |
| Distillery                   | 10  | 5 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 10 | 14  | 18    | 1.80 |
| Belfast United               | 10  | 3 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 9   | 14    | 1.40 |
| Cliftonville                 | 10  | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 8   | 10    | 1.00 |
| Glentoran                    | 10  | 0 | 8 | 2 | 7  | 33 | 2   | 7     | 0.70 |

| SCOTTISH LEAGUE |     |    |    |   |    |    |     |       |      |
|-----------------|-----|----|----|---|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| Club            | Pld | W  | L  | D | GF | GA | Pts | Goals | Per  |
| Celtic          | 14  | 11 | 3  | 0 | 32 | 12 | 22  | 32    | 2.33 |
| Hearts          | 14  | 10 | 4  | 0 | 31 | 17 | 20  | 31    | 2.21 |
| Rangers         | 14  | 12 | 1  | 1 | 35 | 20 | 25  | 35    | 2.50 |
| Morton          | 14  | 9  | 4  | 1 | 25 | 16 | 20  | 25    | 1.79 |
| Partick Thistle | 14  | 7  | 2  | 5 | 27 | 19 | 19  | 27    | 1.93 |
| Kilmarnock      | 14  | 7  | 4  | 3 | 24 | 17 | 19  | 24    | 1.71 |
| Hamilton A.     | 14  | 8  | 7  | 0 | 20 | 25 | 16  | 20    | 1.43 |
| Motherwell      | 14  | 5  | 5  | 4 | 31 | 27 | 15  | 31    | 2.21 |
| Ayr United      | 14  | 5  | 4  | 5 | 22 | 19 | 15  | 22    | 1.57 |
| Dundee          | 14  | 5  | 7  | 2 | 20 | 20 | 15  | 20    | 1.43 |
| Airdrieonians   | 14  | 4  | 6  | 4 | 19 | 24 | 13  | 19    | 1.36 |
| Clyde           | 14  | 4  | 6  | 4 | 22 | 19 | 15  | 22    | 1.57 |
| Aberdeen        | 14  | 3  | 6  | 5 | 22 | 31 | 13  | 22    | 1.57 |
| St. Mirren      | 14  | 6  | 6  | 2 | 21 | 27 | 12  | 21    | 1.50 |
| Third Lanark    | 14  | 3  | 6  | 5 | 19 | 27 | 11  | 19    | 1.36 |
| Dumbarton       | 14  | 4  | 7  | 3 | 22 | 34 | 12  | 22    | 1.57 |
| Queen's Park    | 14  | 5  | 8  | 1 | 26 | 40 | 12  | 26    | 1.86 |
| Falkirk         | 14  | 3  | 8  | 3 | 16 | 29 | 11  | 16    | 1.14 |
| Raith Rovers    | 14  | 0  | 10 | 4 | 8  | 25 | 5   | 8     | 0.61 |

Under Rugby Union rules, an Oxford University team defeated the Mechanical Transport Service by 41 points to 0, and Cambridge University scored 13 points to 5 against St. Bartholomew's.

hospital. Uppingham and Rugby school drew their "match of the season." The following scores were chronicled in the Northern Union: Hull Kingston 14 points, Bradford 0; Halifax 8, Bramley 5; Batley 6, Brighouse 0.

In the famous wall-game at Eton, the Oppidians scored their first victory over the collegers since 1901, by 2 shies to 0. Each side has now won an equal number of games, viz., 26. Matches drawn have numbered 23.

## PLAYS WILL BE DECIDED ON AT ANNUAL MEETING

Football Officials to Give Peculiar and Unusual Moves, and Make Rules Governing Them

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Peculiar plays which came under the observation of college football officials during the past season will be cited at the annual meeting in New York of the rules committee of the central board of football officials, and more explicit instructions as to the interpretations of various sections of the rules will be asked for. Well-known football officials and coaches of this section met Wednesday night and discussed their experiences of the past season in games in various sections of the country. Robert Maxwell of Swarthmore presided.

It was pointed out that the rule providing that the only player eligible to be within the one-yard zone behind the line of scrimmage is the one who first receives the ball from the center was frequently violated in the run from fake kick formation.

Among the plays on which a ruling will be asked is whether a safety or a touchback should be called when a player intercepts a forward pass behind his goal line, and, under the impression he has made an error, throws the ball across the line back into play.

A more direct ruling will be asked when an opposing center starts forward with the referee's whistle on the kick-off and collides with the player kicking the ball. Maxwell told of a play at a game in West Virginia in which a small end climbed on the back of a tackle behind his own goal line to catch a forward pass and as soon as he received the ball cried "down." The question was brought up as to whether the tackle had assisted the man running with the ball or whether a legal touch-down had been scored.

A ruling will also be asked as to whether a fair catch is complete when the receiver falls after catching the ball and the ball touches the ground, and if a punter becomes a would-be tackler after he has both feet on the ground or not until he has taken one or two steps.

## MANAGERS MEET TO ORGANIZE NEW GRADUATE BODY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Graduate athletic managers and other representatives of several of the leading eastern universities and colleges met in this city Wednesday for the purpose of organizing an association of graduate managers to facilitate the arrangement of future intersarsity sports.

College baseball, football, track, rowing, basketball and hockey schedules will be submitted to the members of the association to prevent conflicts in dates and other features which militate against the best interests of the various teams and institutions engaged in yearly competition.

Those present included representatives of Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and University of Pittsburgh.

## DARTMOUTH WILL OPEN SEASON ON RINKS IN BOSTON

HANOVER, N. H.—Five games at Boston during the December recess start off the Dartmouth College hockey schedule for this season. The varsity hockey schedule is tentative and subject to approval by the athletic council. The schedule:

Dec. 21—M. I. T. at Boston; 23—Arenas Hockey Club at Boston; 29—M. A. C. at Boston.

Jan. 1—B. A. A. at Boston, or Winchester Hockey Club at Braintree; 5—Princeton at Boston; 8—M. I. T. at Hanover; 12—Princeton at New York; 22—Yale at Boston.

Feb. 4—Harvard at Boston; 7—Yale at New Haven; 8—West Point at West Point; 12—University of Bishop's College at Hanover; 19—Ottawa University or Laval University at Hanover; 22—St. Paul School at Concord; 25—Cornell at Boston; 26—St. Nicholas at Boston (pending).

## DALEY TO LEAD CRIMSON SOCCER

O. G. Daley '17 of Baltimore, Md., has been elected captain of the Harvard soccer team for next year. Daley prepared for Harvard at the Gilman Country school in Baltimore. He made the freshman soccer team his first year and last year served as a substitute back on the varsity. Throughout the past season he has played a regular back position in fine form on the varsity.

## TWO MATCHES IN CLASS A SECTION SQUASH TENNIS

Columbia Plays at the Squash Club While Heights Casino Plays at Harvard Club Courts

| INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS STAND-<br>ING |     |      |       |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| (Class A)                             |     |      |       |
|                                       | Won | Lost | P.C.  |
| Columbia .....                        | 1   | 0    | 1,000 |
| Heights Casino .....                  | 0   | 0    | 1,000 |
| Harvard .....                         | 0   | 1    | .900  |
| Princeton-Squash .....                | 0   | 1    | .000  |
| (Class B)                             |     |      |       |
| Harvard .....                         | 1   | 0    | 1,000 |
| Princeton .....                       | 1   | 1    | .500  |
| Columbia .....                        | 1   | 1    | .500  |
| Yale .....                            | 1   | 1    | .500  |
| Heights Casino .....                  | 0   | 1    | .000  |



## THE HOME FORUM

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## A Letter From Shelley on "Prometheus"

A letter from Shelley to C. Olier, gives his views of "Prometheus" before its publication. He writes:

"Lethorn, September, 6th, 1819.  
"Dear Sir—I received your packet with Hunt's picture about a fortnight ago; . . . The ill account you give of the success of my poetical attempts, sufficiently accounts for your silence; but I believe that the truth is, I write less for the public than for myself. Considering that perhaps the parcel will be another year on its voyage, I rather wish, if this letter arrives in time, that you would send the Quarterly's article by the post, and the rest of the Review in the parcel. Of course, it gives me a certain degree of pleasure to know that anyone likes my writings; but it is objection and enmity alone that rouses my curiosity. My 'Prometheus,' which has been long finished, is now being transcribed, and will soon be forwarded to you for publication. It is, in my judgment, of a higher character than anything I have yet attempted, and is perhaps less an imitation of anything that has gone before. I shall also send you another work, calculated to produce a very popular effect, and totally in a different style from anything I have yet composed. This will be sent already printed. The Prometheus you will be so good as to print as usual."

## The Source of the Danube

Not, like his great compeers, indignantly  
Doth Danube spring to light! The wandering stream  
(Who loves the cross, yet to the crescent's gleam  
Unfolds a willing breast) with infant glee  
Slips from his prison walls; and fancy, free  
To follow in his track of silver light,  
Mounts on rapt wing, and with a moment's flight  
Hath reached the encircled of that gloomy sea  
Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbade to meet  
In conflict; whose rough winds forgot their jars  
To waft the heroic progeny of Greece;  
When the first ship sailed for the Golden Fleece—  
Argo—exalted for that daring feat  
To fix in heaven her shape distinct with stars.  
—Wordsworth.

## Our Own Action

No mud can soil us but the mud we throw.—Lowell.

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HE WHO would understand what Christian Science healing is should first of all ask himself what is his concept of God and man. When he thinks of God, what is the mental picture that presents itself? Unless he is able, even in a small measure, to conceive of the Divine Being as infinite Life, Truth, Love, omnipotent and omnipresent Mind, he will mentally delineate an image of God in man's likeness, and therefore be influenced by a purely material concept. And when he thinks of man, if he sees but the material or fleshly form, he will depict only a counterfeit of the real man. True, the body is something to human sense; but if we would know what man is in his real being, we must look beneath the appearance, and, in that metaphysical sense which is the basis of all reality, see man as he was made and as he in fact is—the likeness and image of the supreme creator. This mental process establishes the conviction, confirmed as it is by logical spiritual reasoning, that man is no more material nor corporeal, no more constituted of flesh and blood, than is God.

It becomes necessary to reiterate these basic truths in the Science of Christian-

ity because of the tenacity with which mortals cling to their belief that matter alone is substance, and that to matter we must look for a remedial agent. The eternal fact and premise that God, Spirit, or Mind, is the only substance, which startled mankind when first declared by the Discoverer of Christian Science, is still very reluctantly admitted. And yet it is what all must accept at some time. For if we predicate a corporeal God and man, there is nothing for it but to admit the legitimacy of earthly woe, and the hopelessness of every effort to prevent or vanquish it. But to know that God is Spirit, and that all His creation, including man, is spiritual and perfect, is to apprehend, though perhaps dimly, how Christ Jesus performed his mighty works, and how Christian Scientists are, to the extent of their spiritual life and their consecration, repeating those works today.

"If there is any mystery in Christian healing," Mrs. Eddy says, in the Christian Science textbook, "it is the mystery which godliness always presents to the ungodly,—the mystery always arising from ignorance of the laws of eternal and unerring Mind." (Science and Health, p. 145.) No words could more

clearly define the nature of the healing which stamped the mission of Jesus with its divine imprimatur and impelled him, in reply to the taunts of his opponents, to declare that he could do nothing of himself; the works that he did were those that the Father had given him to do, and these were conclusive testimony that God had sent him. All Christians profess, theoretically at least, to seek to emulate Jesus, but, with a curious perversion of Biblical exegesis, scholastic theology recognizes as legitimate for imitation only that portion of his works which aims at moral regeneration, not that which heals physically. As a matter of fact, the distinction is without difference. Jesus had no thought of either the human mind or matter as a healing agent; he relied absolutely upon divine Mind, upon the realization of the presence and operation of that eternal creative healing Principle which is the summum bonum of the universe and which demonstrates harmony. When he sent out his seventy followers, his instruction to them was to heal the sick and cure the lame, and to cast out devils, and to say, "The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." And on their return the seventy came with the joyful declaration that even the devils (evil) were

subject unto them through the name and power of Christ. To their astonishment they had found that the truth is destructive of all error; it would not be the truth if it were limited or discriminative in its operation. Yet this lesson had been clearly taught by Jesus of Nazareth to the scribes and Pharisees when they charged him with blasphemy for claiming the prerogative of forgiving sin. "Who can forgive sins," they exultingly asked among themselves, "but God alone?" What was the reply? One with less wisdom would have stopped to argue with these critics. He gave a practical demonstration of the truth he exemplified. They could not deny that it was easier to say to the paralytic man that his sins were forgiven him than to say "Rise up and walk," simply because there need be no tangible proof of forgiveness, but there must be of healing. Therefore he demonstrated what seemed to be the most difficult. The word of Truth was spoken, and the sick man took up his couch and departed to his house. There was amazement, but there was also an acknowledgment of divine power, for those who saw the healing "glorified God."

Christian Science healing can never be

rightly estimated unless it is clearly understood that it is wholly spiritual; that it excludes all material agencies, and that its divine basis separates it absolutely and uncompromisingly from all human beliefs, theories or therapeutic hypotheses. Because Christian Science healing, the work of the "Spirit of truth," never leaves a man where it finds him, but gives him faith in and a clearer knowledge of God, inspiring him with the sight of his spiritual manhood and with the conviction that the overcoming of sinful passions is a present possibility—it is the kingdom of heaven here among men. True healing is an awakening from the mortal dream, and with the awakening comes that hunger and thirst for the bread and water of Life which is satisfied only with a conscious sense of Truth's regenerative and uplifting power, revealing spiritual existence as the only condition of immortal man. That is what Mrs. Eddy meant when in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 42) she wrote: "Only as we understand God, and learn that good, not evil, lives and is immortal, that immortality exists only in spiritual perfection, shall we drop our false sense of Life in sin or sense material, and recognize a better state of existence."

## A Glimpse of Mr. Pepsy at Business and Play

A characteristic page from Pepsy's Diary, showing him the man of affairs and gentleman of leisure, says:

"Up, and by coach to St. James's, where I find Sir W. Coventry desirous to have spoke with me. It was to read over a draught of a letter which he had made by his brother Commissioners and aim to sign to us, demanding an account of the whole business of the Navy accounts; and I perceive, by the way he goes about it, that they will do admirable things. He tells me that they have chosen Sir G. Downing their Secretary, who will be as fit a man as any in the world; and he said, by the way, speaking of the bankers being fearful of Sir G. Downing's being Secretary, he being their enemy, that they did not intend to be ruled by their Secretary, but do the business themselves. My heart is glad to see so great hopes of good to the nation as will be by these men; and it do me good to see Sir W. Coventry so cheerful as he now is on the same score. My wife away down with Jane, and W. Hewer to Woolwich, in order to a little ayre and to lie there tonight, and so to gather May-dew tomorrow morning, which Mrs. Turner hath taught her the only thing in the world to wash her face with; and I am contented with it. I by water to Fox-hall, and there walked in Spring Garden. A great deal of company; and the weather and garden pleasant; and it is very pleasant and cheap going thither, for a man may go to spend what he will, or nothing, all is one. But to hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trumpet, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty divertising."

## The Lapwing

The desert's heart is thine, wild bird,  
The wilderness! . . .

With autumn flocks seek clustering gray  
The fallow downs,  
With a shiver of silver breasts—away,  
And darkling crowns!

A dusky vapor floats on high—  
It breaks, it breathes!  
Bright rippling ranks unfold and fly  
In wavering wreaths.

Diving in airy circles, play  
On dark-edged wing;  
O'er peaty turf now pick thy way,  
Dim, created thing!

Then like the bird on ocean's coast  
Feathered with foam,  
Behind the moor's rock billows lost,  
Thou droppest home! . . .

—Charles A. Fox.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

## Historic Wright's Tavern, in the Village of Concord, Massachusetts

The following passages are taken from the book, "Wright's Tavern," by George Tolman:

"As to the Tavern itself on the great day when it leaped into history, we know a little, and we can fancy as much more as our imaginations are capable of. We know that early in the morning when the minute men first met on the common they made Wright's Tavern

their headquarters, to which, in case of an alarm being given of the near approach of British soldiers, they were to repair immediately for orders; that Captain Smith, coming in with a part of his company from Lincoln, reported there, and that after the retreat to the other side of the river, Colonel Smith of the tenth British regiment established his headquarters in the place just vacated

by the rebel commanders. What the British officers did there or what they said there, then, or later in the day when they consulted among themselves as to the expediency of or the feasibility even of giving up the enterprise and returning to Boston, is entirely matter for the imagination, since there is not a tradition, even."

"That the sacramental silver of the church was hastily taken into Wright's

so soon as the soldiers came in sight, and dumped into the family soft-soap barrel, from which it was taken twenty-four hours later, so thoroughly blackened by the caustic stuff that it had to be reburnished by a silversmith, is not only a pleasing and graphic incident that may well be accepted as true, but it is also a fine testimonial to the strength and sincerity of the domestic brand of soap manufactured by our great-grandmothers."

"And, when, after their various marchings and countermarchings in the village, of which the Rev. Mr. Emerson's diary tells us, the hostile column had withdrawn . . . we may be sure that the women and children crowded into the tavern, and with their shrill and excited

questionings, still further vexed . . . and tried the patience of poor Amos Wright—for somehow I can only think of him as a quiet, inoffensive and somewhat retiring man, who had hitherto been engaged in the mild and gentle occupation of teaching little children their a-b-c's, rather than as the bustling, florid, and effusive person who generally plays the part of landlord in drama and historical novel. We may be sure that in the days that followed the little tavern was a center of gossip, and that . . . though another Ephraim Jones had by this time arisen and was keeping another tavern, where he too had his experiences with the soldiers of the King, there was probably gossip enough . . . to keep both houses busy."

## Bagdad

"From a distance Bagdad still appears to be the wonderful city of Eastern history and romance. It is a city of the plains," the Weekly Scotsman (Edinburgh) says, "and reaches far out on each side of the Tigris, fringed with a fairland of green, in which innumerable groves of date palms, olives, and fig trees form thick fringes. The town is divided into two parts by the broad Tigris, the eastern part, founded by Caliph Abu Jaafar al Mansur in 763 on the site of a former city, being the real ancient Bagdad. . . . Today, as high a thousand years ago, the two parts are connected by the famous bridge of boats, and through means of 'gouffahs,' or large round wicker baskets (coracles), coated with bitumen, propelled by native boatmen."

There are few towns even in Asia, the article continues, which have such narrow and winding streets. They are often walled over at the top with arches of brick, or mud, straw and poles; and in the numerous bazaars the booths of the merchants are arranged along the sides of these tunnels. "The bazaars, where each shopkeeper is seen squatting on a rug before his pile of goods, and the great Arab market-place, are just as busy and picturesque as they were six hundred years ago, when the famous medieval traveler, Marco Polo, stayed in Bagdad, and sent home gold-woven shawls and other rarities to his friends in Venice."

"As picturesque are the crowds of

Bedouins, camel drivers, Jews, Turks, Chaldeans, Kurds, Persians and other races making up the very mixed population of the city of Haroun-Al-Raschid. The Jews are usually distinguished by having their red caps fitting close to the head, with only a yellow handkerchief tied around them. Kurds are easily picked out by means of their turban of silk with stripes of blue, red and white, and its fringe of knotted strings. Arabs, with their wide sleeveless cloaks, black or white, with a wide stripe of blue, brown or red, and their singular head-dress of a coarse silk-and-cotton shawl striped red and yellow, folded triangularly upon the head, and tied around with thick brown worsted; Turks, in their loose flowing robes of muslin or silk, with wide cloaks of broadcloth, and red cap with its blue tassels, wound around with white muslin; Christian Chaldeans, dressed the same, but without the yellow slippers and white turbans; Persians, in their curly black conical caps, high-heeled slippers, and robes of green or blue; these and many other Eastern races are the figures that, on horseback or on foot, fill the streets, or sit . . . bargaining or gossiping by the wayside.

"At the street corner stands the seller of boiled turnips, with his great wicker basket, in which the steaming roots are swathed in blankets. When he is not yelling 'Sugary, sugary,' to advertise his wares, the seller of bread, hard by, squatted beneath a kiosk or a large pro-

jecting window, is to be heard shouting, 'It's made of real flour, white and hot—white and hot.' The water vendor loudly clinks together his brass bowls as he passes along with his greasy goat-skin water bags. The peddler of big macaroons cries, 'O generous ones! O generous ones! Buy, buy!' The vendor of 'kabobs' or little bits of roasted meat, and he of basketsful of hard-boiled eggs colored a bright purple, and of Turkish delight, . . . and of nougat and other delicacies, together with the merchants crying aloud the excellency of their wares, fill the streets and bazaars with noisy clamor.

"If Caliph Haroun-Al-Raschid could again walk abroad in disguise at night through his capital, as he often did to see with his own eyes that all was quiet and orderly, he would find the houses as little altered as the streets. Still they show high brick walls to the streets pierced only by low, heavy, narrow doors, and sometimes by a projecting kiosk or a lattice window."

## To a Mussel Shell

O beauty strange! O shape of perfect grace,  
Whereon the lovely waves of color trace  
The history of the years that passed  
Thee by,  
And touched thee with the pathos of  
the sky!  
—Oelia Thaxter.

## GREEK AND GRAMMAR

John Jay Chapman, in "Memories and Milestones," puts forth some rather iconoclastic notions about Greek grammar. He observes that the modern grammar, which is based upon a medieval edition of Alexandrine conceptions, "seems to have lost none of the rigidity, fussiness and conceit of the Alexandrine epoch. We are obliged to come at Greek poetry through this medium—which did not exist when the poetry was written; but which has been developed and added to, as one of the side products of western education. Its relation to ancient poetry and to ancient ways of feeling grows falser as time goes on. In the time of the Greek tragedians noun and verb and adjective and conjunction, as we know them, existed not. Greek adjectives are half nouns, pronouns are prepositions, and might easily be called so; prepositions are moody, bat-like things, and ought probably to be called moods. The verbs turn into nouns upon the slightest provocation, and the case-endings attract and eat each other up with whimsical facility. All is done for the sentiment of the ear, nothing for rule, all is governed by a supergrammatical instinct, which the modern mind can neither practice nor understand. All

the words in Greek take their meanings from each other to an extent not easily conceivable. Their wings are in motion like butterflies that will not alight. The air is full of the petals of particles for which we have no modern equivalents and which yet flutter and wheel with an inner poetry and an imitable logic of their own. We were men before we were scholars, and therefore these things affect us like music."

"The grammarian," Mr. Chapman says, "attacks this fairyland. He weaves about it a whole underworld of weird, unearthly, morbid wisdom." "It is this gloomy and fascinating tongue which the students learn—a tongue much harder than Greek, and possessing a literature many times as large as classical Greek literature and made up entirely of grammars. This catalytic language is ever pushed forward by the scholars."

"Everything that has ever been written about the Classics has had its influence in bringing us to them. Let us accept all this steering with gratitude, and come into port. Let us shut our guidebooks, and look at the works and fragments of antiquity with all our eyes."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1915

## EDITORIALS

### Sir John French

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, at his own request, has been relieved of the command of His Majesty's armies in Flanders. Sir John will be raised to the peerage with the title of Viscount in recognition of His Majesty's and the country's admiration for the great qualities he has shown, and the devotedness with which he has watched over the charge intrusted to him. Sir John went to the front at a critical moment and in circumstances of great difficulty. The greatest war of modern times had burst with cyclonic suddenness over Europe. From a military point of view the United Kingdom was hopelessly and utterly unprepared. We do not mean by this that she was unprepared to carry out her obligations to her allies, but those obligations were in themselves quite inadequate to the magnitude of the struggle which rapidly developed. The British Expeditionary Force of some 80,000 men which took its place on left of the Allies' line, then stretching along the frontiers of Belgium and France, had to meet the onslaught of the magnificently perfected German army.

It is unnecessary to retell the story here. Fighting magnificently the Allies were forced back until the German guns were within range of the forts of Paris. Then came that marvelous recovery. That sudden attack upon the Germans known as the battle of the Marne, and the occupation by the Allies of their present lines. It was a period of heroic fighting, worthy of anything of the annals of all the armies engaged. Up to that moment no whisper had been heard of any inability of the Field Marshal to meet the great charge imposed upon him. In the winter which followed these rumors began to be heard. Such rumors, in such circumstances, are, however, part and parcel of war. No general probably ever has, or ever will, escape them. What did become evident, was that Sir John was not succeeding in holding the confidence of the famous soldiers under him. His disagreement with these culminated in the retirement of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. This disagreement with Sir Horace was much more serious than the world knew. It centered on Sir John's determination to hold the salient at Ypres. Sir Horace made no secret of his opinion that holding the ruins of the famous cloth town was a useless military act, daily attended by large and unnecessary loss of men. Sir John, it is believed, partially for political reasons, and partially from what he regarded as the question of morale, insisted that Ypres should be held. Sir Horace declared that if he was to command that section of the line, and to be held responsible for the safety of the troops under his command and the requirements of the military situation, he would evacuate the ruins of the town. Sir John, being determined to hold it, and being senior officer, there was nothing for it but for Sir Horace to give way. A general, admitted to be one of the ablest in the British army, and by many people regarded as the ablest of all, returned to England, from whence he is now about to set out to take command of the Expeditionary Force for German East Africa.

It is a curious fact that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's disagreement with the Field Marshal followed the exact lines of the Field Marshal's own disagreement with Lord Roberts during the Boer war. Sir John was then in command of the British cavalry. Lord Roberts gave orders that certain maneuvers were to be carried out. They were carried out, but were not successful in cutting off the Boer forces in the way Lord Roberts had intended. The incident led to explanations between Lord Roberts and General French, as he then was. General French took, in South Africa, precisely the same ground taken by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, in Flanders, with the result that Lord Roberts accepted his contention that if he was to command the cavalry, he must be the judge of the means and methods of executing the orders given to him by the commander-in-chief, who, in the very nature of things, could not be equally conversant with the conditions to be faced on the spot. This was the claim made by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien in turn to Sir John French, but disallowed by him.

There were, however, other incidents at headquarters during last winter which were certainly unsatisfactory. The best known of these was, undoubtedly, that of a certain civilian friend of Sir John French's who enjoyed opportunities for knowing the counsels of the Field Marshal and the disposition of the English forces which, though they may have been harmless, were entirely disapproved of by those in possession of the facts, and which certainly showed an undue preference to the gentleman concerned, even over British ministers, in a way which could not be tolerated. The gentleman left Sir John's quarters, and it is unnecessary to dwell further on the matter here. The danger of such incidents is that they stir up a train of innuendo and reflection with which it is beyond words difficult to cope. These innuendoes and reflections have been gaining in volume for months past, and probably they have not lost in the acuteness of their expression owing to the favor shown to the representative of a certain newspaper over others in the field. The gentleman in question was an undoubtedly able correspondent, but he was not more able than numerous others, nor did his dispatches give that confidence to the public which the condition of things at the front certainly warranted. The impression unquestionably grew up that the paper was using its correspondent for political ends, and it began to grow more and more apparent that the tenure of Sir John French's command was approaching a period when a favorable moment would be chosen to terminate it. Sir John seems to have felt this. He seems to have come to the conclusion that he was not enjoying the confidence of the ministry nor of his subordinates in a way

which made possible the retention of so arduous a position.

Certain papers in England with incalculable unwisdom, and with an utter disregard for his interests or those of the country, seem to have pitted him, for their own reasons, against the Secretary of State for War. In such a struggle the confidence of the country was not likely to turn from Lord Kitchener to the Field Marshal. Announcements that the former had resigned were made with great profusion, and with equal untruthfulness. Instead of resigning the Secretary of State for War made a visit to the front. He inspected the British positions from Gallipoli to the North Sea, and returned to resume his seat in the cabinet, to the no slight chagrin of the prophets who had heralded his retirement.

Instead of Lord Kitchener, it is Sir John French, who has retired. His retirement has come with dramatic suddenness to the outside world, but is in reality something which has been long expected by those who have understood the acuteness of the position between the War office and the headquarters in the field. Sir John was not a great general, but in political and military circumstances which would have tried even a Marlborough, he has done his utmost for the country in the great position assigned to him. If there have been incidents in the last few months which were regrettable, it must not be forgotten that the conditions of these months have been abnormal, and the people of the United Kingdom will undoubtedly remember that, and that only, in the warmth of their feelings toward the retiring Field Marshal.

### Nation and Religion

NO FACT about the presidents of the United States, say, since the days of McKinley, has been more interesting or more significant than their readiness to show in conspicuous ways how important a factor, personal and social, religion has been conceived by them to be. At a time in the history of institutional religion when there has been alienation from it on the part of many laymen, the titular heads of the republic have been especially zealous in showing their sympathy with church and with synagogue.

President Wilson, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, when an educator at Wesleyan and later at Princeton, won a reputation as a thinker, writer and speaker entirely competent to deal with the ideas and ideals of religion, whether studied historically or in their relation to conduct, individual and collective; and, so far as his official duties have allowed, since he became President, he has been willing to continue his service as a lay champion of religion and ethics after the Christian model.

It was in such a role that he recently appeared before a conference held in Columbus, O., to plan for salvage of the church in rural communities and for organization of villages and towns with the church as a social and civic center. The perfect naturalness with which the President referred to his own discipleship to Christ; the attack he made on the dualism that posits doctrine and conduct as being distinct instead of being one, and the iteration he indulged in, urging again and again that altruism is constructive—all these were impressive incidents of an address which those who heard it will not soon forget.

Nor was the talk without its civic note. The President sees as clearly as anyone that a decadent rural life will undermine the nation's strength, and that churches, which two or three decades ago felt called upon to combat urban conditions hostile to religion, are now being forced by the facts furnished by "surveys" of rural regions to see that it is there that something must be done now to give religion its former place and the church and the school their most effective powers as social centers. A nation which allows its countryside to become devitalized is on the down grade, and reversion to paganism or secularism, in the President's opinion, should not be fostered by sectarian strife in villages and towns, or by any narrow conception as to what religion is, or what the church may do in making existence better in the present world.

As a schoolman and as a churchman the head of the United States government wants rural life conserved according to the older national ideals, for the sake of the cities and the nation at large; and he wants it done after the model of Jesus.

### Walter Long and Government's Task

THERE was a certain generosity and sanity of outlook about Walter Long's recent speech at Bristol, dealing with the task of the British government, which must commend itself to every one on the broadest possible grounds. Mr. Long did not hesitate to refer to the fact that he was politically opposed to some of his colleagues, but such admission only rendered more effective his generous tribute to their work. He was serving today, he said, under a leader to whom during his political life, he had been determinedly opposed, but he was very proud to be serving under the prime minister, and to be doing his best to help him in the great task that had been laid upon him. They ought to think more of the wonderful success which had attended the government's efforts, and talk less of so-called mistakes. His own rule was simple. He joined the government very reluctantly, but having joined it, he believed it was his duty to support his captain. He did not know what his critics desired, but one thing he could surely affirm and that was that, day in and day out, the government were thinking of one thing and one thing alone, namely, how it was possible to bring the war to a speedy termination. Mr. Long then went on to refer to the resignation of Mr. Churchill, and seized the occasion to speak with earnest appreciation of Mr. Churchill's work at the admiralty.

It was, however, when he got away, as it were, from persons and expounded what was clearly the duty towards their leaders of any people situated as the British people were, that Mr. Long inspired the greatest conviction. It is true that he had Mr. Asquith in the background of his thought, but his words had the most general application.

They ought to stand together, he said, as one man working for a common purpose, and saying to the man at the helm: Yours is a stupendously difficult task; your responsibility is enormous; history will tell the true story of what you are doing and much will then be revealed that is today hidden and doubtful. We give you our confidence and our support; do not mind criticism or attacks, but remember that the country is behind you, and is determined to support you in the discharge of a duty more onerous, more difficult and more responsible than any duty that has fallen to the lot of any statesman to perform in the long and glorious history of our country.

At a time when there is abroad an all too evident tendency to cloud essentials, there is a justice in such a statement which is particularly welcome.

### Carranza's Proposed Reforms

HOW MUCH reliance may be placed on reports from Mexico touching the predilections of General Venustiano Carranza toward social reform it is impossible to say. These reports, however, have leaned so decidedly to one side since the Constitutional chief came into recognized control of the situation that they justify considerable credence. The plane of morality in Mexico, measured by northern standards, has always been low. Not only the rich and well-to-do, but the poor, down even to the peons, have been swayed by a passion for gambling. This passion has been more of an accompaniment than a cause of the other dominant national passion, that for brutal sport. The two combined have contributed toward intemperance, degradation and poverty. This, of course, is not peculiar to Mexico; similar causes operating anywhere produce like results. In Mexico the mistake of licensing wrongdoing to make the people more contented was made by Diaz when he had it in his power to destroy the gnawing national evils. Imitating rulers in more pretentious countries he granted, for a price, concessions whose revenues were to be wholly dependent on the amount of harm the concessionaires might do.

Hence the bull fights, the horse races, the open gaming places which abounded everywhere up to the revolutionary period of the last five years, and have recently been suspended because disorder has proved even more impoverishing than gambling. It was announced before Carranza was recognized by Washington that he would prohibit bull fighting; then came the news that he intended to regulate, and in some cases to prohibit, the liquor traffic. And now we have the pleasing information that he refuses to renew concessions for race-track privileges, originally granted by Diaz to certain Americans operating in Lower California as well as in northern Mexico, especially in the vicinity of Juarez. The owners of these concessions, it is only fair to say, have preyed without discrimination on ignorant victims above as well as below the Rio Grande. Recently Pancho Villa has been the principal concession beneficiary, the contribution of one of the Americans to his treasury amounting, according to the dispatches, to \$100,000.

When he shall have cleaned up Mexico in a military sense, and cleaned it up politically, if General Carranza will only persevere and clean it up morally, he will deserve to rank not only as one of the greatest leaders, reformers and benefactors his country has known, but as one of the wisest statesmen of his times. Furthermore, if the moral cleaning be thoroughly done the problem Mexico may hereafter present in all other respects will be more than half solved.

### Writer of Familiar Negro Songs

A RECENTLY compiled and published complete list of the songs of Stephen C. Foster indicates how prolific he was as a writer of melodic works, which, in their day, had vogue throughout the English-speaking world, and still have, though in much less degree. An Irish Pennsylvanian, whose earliest turnings were toward music and art, Foster blossomed forth with his first song in 1842. It had the title, "Open Thy Lattice, Love," and represented that romantic sentiment of the author and most of his contemporaries, when it was deemed imperative to say "lattice" instead of window, and to describe larks and nightingales instead of woodthrushes and mockingbirds.

Later came the more sensible age when Foster had the good fortune to see in the Negroes of the United States and in their characteristics, as human beings and as melodists, that which he could turn to account as a composer. There followed in quick succession, "Old Uncle Ned," "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River" or "Old Folks at Home," not to mention "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Dog Tray" and similar homely ballads, which sold at a rapid rate, North and South, in the United States, and were taken up by minstrels and entertainers wherever English was sung. No such revenue from musical works had ever come to publishers and author in the United States as now came to Foster. His output of song coincided with a period of national tension in the United States when it was a relief to hear songs that mingled humor with pathos, and sentiment with creditable art; for Foster made his tunes as well as his songs. His royalties did not have to be divided. For awhile they were regal in their proportions. The civil war was on. The Negro was an object of more intelligent solicitude than he is now, and anything that covered him and his servitude with a poetic glamour, or that showed the best side of his nature, was of very great interest to the people of the North and of Europe.

These songs by Foster are still sung by thousands of persons of Caucasian race stock for whom the Negro music, even though it be but an imitation, has a haunting attraction; but, as time has gone on, the Negroes themselves have in many cases so reacted against anything and everything that reminds them of their race that they chafe whenever one of Foster's ante-bellum characters emerges and, by wholly lifelike art, recalls the "daddies" and "mammies" of plantation days. Moreover Negro minstrelsy is well-nigh extinct. Nor is this all. Very

much more competent musicians among song writers of this generation are appearing to whom the Afro-American's music, and his philosophy, furnish themes which are being wrought into songs that are charming, refined and that will doubtless better satisfy the desire of the educated Negro to have his aspirations and his achievements told well, if at all.

### Notes and Comments

ASQUITH, said Jowett of Balliol, in a phrase which threatens to become banal with repetition, will get on. He is so direct. That was many years ago. Today a London illustrated paper lies before us showing on its front page the genial features of the British premier. It is a caricature, but one altogether excellent in its way, and, because excellent, altogether malice free. Mr. Asquith beams on all and sundry, genially not to say radiantly. The whole carries this subscription:

"I cannot understand how anything I may or may not have said could or could not have given anyone any impression whatever."

Caricature again, and yet, to those who know him, it is Mr. Asquith.

IN THE short biography of Mr. Asquith which he recently published, Harold Spender presents many views of the British premier which help to a better understanding both of the man and the statesman. Of these, perhaps none are more engaging than those of Asquith, the boy, long before Jowett ever saw him. He went with his brother to the City of London School, in the days when it was still in the city. The two boys would go to school, Mr. Spender says, by penny steamer, would take their midday dinner in a coffeehouse and would walk home by way of Westminster. There is a happy medley in such a picture of looking back and looking forward, of boyish planning and great adventure. He emerged, Mr. Gardiner has said of him, with a natural inevitableness. And it was "by way of Westminster."

"THE test of a democracy is not the form of a government but the condition of the people," says an eminent advocate of "efficiency" imposed from above. This is the heresy that has to be combated resolutely by all persons who have higher tests of civilization than the economic. The application of the utilitarian test is now made to all institutions, by persons who accept it as final. Nothing is exempt, not even the church and religion, as a well-known recent book by an eminent New England professor of economics shows. In reacting from overemphasis and overreliance on form in matters of government, it is not necessary to disparage it to the extent implied in the above quotation. There may be the most widely diffused pecuniary affluence in a community and at the same time a condition of servile dependence, the price of its continuance being submission to political or industrial rule from without or above and not self-directed activity.

WITH the Californians the problem of the "jitney" bus is still acute, since it is influencing the revenues of the electric railways by making them nonproductive of dividends. They, like the steam roads generally, were already feeling the competition of the automobile privately owned and driven; and to have the remaining business challenged by the "jitney" has been disconcerting. Communities and states can settle this controversy permanently only by doing justice to all concerned. Long rather than short views are necessary. If the competition is to continue it must be on a fair basis and with due regard to duties as well as rights. Vagrancy cannot be put over and above reliability and responsibility.

HAVE you ever patronized a "chile-wagon"? Their habitat is the far Southwest of the United States. Tamales and enchiladas are leading articles of their stock-in-trade. The owner and proprietor of the restaurant-on-wheels is his own chef, and when he and his sole customer inhabit the vehicle it is full. Does business become dull on one corner a burro drags the cart to another site. Does the town prove indifferent to the odors and the food, then there is a trek to another town. Mobility, economy of administration, and a restricted cuisine characterize the business.

THE Chicago educator who, after fifty-three years' service in the public schools, six as superintendent, says she plans to rest for awhile, will not be criticized if she does loaf for a season. But why "not look at a newspaper for six months"? It was thus that Thoreau schemed to live, and it was thus that he expressed his reaction from a world that he more or less despised. "Blessed are they who never read a newspaper," said the first of America's naturalist men-of-letters, of whom Burroughs and Muir have been later and more social types. But did Thoreau keep his vows of abstinence? Far from it, as his daily talk with Emerson and Channing shows. He knew what was happening beyond Walden pond. Where did he get his news? As he admits himself, from Horace Greeley and the New York Tribune, then an oracle.

A DAUGHTER of Julia Ward Howe has made public a quotation from her mother's diary written after she had been a guest at a Lake Mohonk conference. The then leader of women in the United States was constrained to say: "So much was said about peace that I had to ask leave for a word, and spoke of justice as that without which peace cannot be had. Justice is anterior in our intellectual perception. The impulse which causes men to contend against injustice is a divine one, deeply implanted in the human breast." The daughter indorses the words of her mother at this juncture of history, and maintains the family tradition. For the father, Samuel Gridley Howe, was conspicuous, among Americans of his time, in practical service in behalf of Greece when that country was at war with the Turk in 1824. Mrs. Howe sided with the Cubans against Spain in 1898.